00108401

00108401

Digitized with financial assistance from

Observer Research Foundation

on 17 May, 2019

A MANUAL OF STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SEALKOTE DISTRICT

108401

GEOGRAPHICALLY SKETCHED

BY

Edward A. Prinsep B.C.S. Settlement Officer

IN THE YEARS

1855 to 1860

VOL II.

PREFACE.

It scarcely needs any remarks from me to explain why this series of useful Maps has been prepared. The want of a complete Statistical Record in English has been long felt, and is felt in every District.

Generally, statistics have been made up, but at different times, under different Officers, and without regard to any system; when required they are not forthcoming; or, if at hand, they are ill arranged, or they are scattered about in voluminous Returns, which few will take the trouble to examine.

In five Districts I have myself experienced great trouble and delay in collecting the commonest information, owing simply to defects of this or of a similar character.

It has occurred to me to turn my local knowledge to some good account. For twelve years I have been connected, more or less, with this District: to master every corner of its antecedents and circumstances, has been with me both a study and a delight. I feel, then, I am only fulfilling a duty in placing the information that I possess at the disposal of Government and the Public.

The plan here adopted, it is believed, will afford not only a ready but an attractive means of enabling the general enquirer to acquire a knowledge of SEALKOTE District in various aspects; but will prove invaluable to new Officers coming to the District, with whom it is important (particularly in these days of constant change) to acquire that knowledge quickly.

EDWARD A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
1.—Distribution of Agricultural Tribes	2
2.—Political Divisions and past Fiscal Administration	6
3.—Present aspect of Revenue-free Holdings	12
4.—Physical Features and Zones of Fertility	16
5.—Productive Power of District, as influenced by Rain and Irrigation	20
6.—Statistics of Area under different kinds of Soil	24
7.—Statistics of Area under different articles of Produce	28
8.—Range of Prices in the Principal Market-Towns	32
9.—Pressure and Working of the Summary Settlement	36
10.—The Rates and deduced Estimates for Revised Settlement	37
11.—The Circles and Results of New Taxation	40
12.—Fiscal Divisions	44
13.—Police Divisions	45
14.—The Roads and Lines of Traffic	47
15.—Statistics of Area, Agriculture, and Population	50
16.—Tenures and prevailing Modes of Village assessment	54

MEANING OF OFFICIAL OR LOCAL TERMS USED IN THIS ATLAS.

AWAN, .. Name of a tribe.

BAJWA, .. An agricultural tribe.

BAILRA, .. Mixed crop of Barley and Vetch.

BAJRA, .. Agricultural produce.

BARANEE, .. Land dependent on rain.

BAR, .. A large waste tract west of Lahore.

BAJOO, .. An agricultural tribe.

BACH, .. Mode of rating revenue in villages.

BEDEES, .. Religion of the Sikh nation.

BHYACHARA, .. Where tenure of land is on possession.

BRAHMIN, .. A Hindoo priest.

BUTAI, .. Division of garnered grain.

CANTONMENT, .. A place where Military are stationed.

CASHMEEREE, A race of Weavers.

CANOONGOE, .. Keeper of the Law, now a Revenue official.

CHURKUREE MEHAL, } Name of an irrigated tract of country.

CHOWDREE, .. Head of a tribe or village.

CHOWDREE-PURTAL, } .. Land-holders made overseers of measurement.

CHUMB, .. A bog or marsh.

CHEEMA, .. An agricultural tribe.

CHAHEE, .. Land irrigated from wells.

CHUREE, .. Fodder for cattle.

CHUKLA, .. A circle of villages.

CHOONDAVUND, Division of inheritance regulated by number of wives.

CHOORA, .. A village sweeper.

CHUKLAWAR, .. Arrangement in circles of country.

COOLS, .. Ducts of water from canals.

DEHREE, .. An expression of share in property.

DHURUMSALA, A Hospice for Hindoos.

DOAB, .. Country lying between (*do-ab*) two lines of water.

GHUMAO, .. Square measure of land.

GHANDOURS, .. A tribe on the frontier.

GOOMUN, .. An agricultural tribe.

GOOR, .. Sugar, molasses.

HATH, .. A cubit's length.

HAKIM, .. Master of the country.

INAM, .. Alienation of land, grain, or money to land-holders.

JAGEER, .. Revenue or property assigned by Government to others.

JAGEERDAR, .. Assignee of Government land revenue.

JATS, .. Term applied to yeomen agriculturists.

JINSEE, .. Crops paying revenue in kind not cash.

JOINT RESPONSIBITY, } Government holds *entire* village responsible for payment of revenue dues.

JUMMA, .. Land tax paid by a village.

JUMMOO, .. A town, the lower capital of Cashmere.

JUMMA-BUNDEE, Statement of Revenue Income account.

KADIR, .. Low fluvial land.

KALON, .. An agricultural tribe.

KAN, .. Lineal land measure.

KARDARS, .. Revenue officers of the Sikh rule.

KHUSREH, .. Register of field measurement.

KHALSA, .. Revenue or property actually in Government hands.

KHAS, .. Private.

KHAM, .. System of collecting revenue in grain.

KOOL, .. A duct of water for irrigation.

KUROO, .. Lineal land measure.

KUNAL, .. One-eighth of a Ghumao land measure.

KUCHA, .. Inferior, opposite of Pukha.

KUN, .. Appraisement of standing crop.

KUMEEN, .. A farm labourer—village servant.

LA-KHIRAJ, .. Free of Revenue payment.

LAC, .. Quantity expressing 1,00,000.

LALL-KITAB, .. Village Note Books bound in red.

LUMBERDAR, .. Headman of village.

LUMBERDAREE, Attaching to office of headman.

MAUND, .. A measure of weight.

MAFEE, .. Revenue free.

MAFEEDARS, .. Revenue-free-holders of land.

TABLE.—(Continued.)

MALIKEE-OOL-MOOLK,	Lord of the country.
MALIKEE, ..	Ownership in land: rent.
MANEE, ..	A grain measure.
MEHAL, ..	Estate: a property.
MEERASEE, ..	Village bard and pedigree-holder.
MISL, ..	Group, generally of Persian papers.
MOOEE, ..	Sub-division of a tribe.
MOUZAH, ..	Area of land forming a township or village.
MUNHAS, ..	An agricultural tribe.
MUN, ..	Measure of weight.
NADEE, ..	A stream.
NALLAH, ..	A small stream.
NEWAIE, ..	Fiscal sub-division.
NIJKAREE, ..	Crops which pay revenue in kind.
NUZZOOL, ..	Crown or confiscated property,
PADSHAHEE, ..	Royal.
PAUS, ..	An expression of share in property.
PERGUNAH, ..	A fiscal division of country.
PERGUNAH-WAR,	Arranged in divisions of country.
PEDIGREE-TABLE,	Shewing how landed property is held ancestrally.
POOLVRWAN, ..	An agricultural tribe.
PUTWAREE, ..	A village accountant: Parish Registrar.
PUKEEWAR, ..	A criminal race.
PUKKA, ..	Applied to masonry: real, firm.
PUTTEEDAREE,	Tenure of divided land held in shares.
PUTTEE, ..	Division of land in a village.
QUSBA, ..	A rural town.
RAJPOOT, ..	One of the main divisions of Hindoo race.
RAIEN, ..	Market gardeners.
REVENUE SURVEYOR,	Superintendent of scientific survey.
REVENUE RATES,	Average rates for fixing a fair Government Land-tax.
RESUMPTION, ..	Meaning when rent free land is resumed.
RECHNAB, ..	The name of a long tract of country lying between *two* rivers *R* (ave) *e* *Ch* (e) *nab.*
RUKH, ..	Waste land reserved by Government.
RUBEE, ..	The spring crop.
SUNDOO, ..	An agricultural tribe.
SANSEE, ..	A criminal race.
SAWANK, ..	Agricultural produce.
SETTLEMENT, ..	A regular enquiry; fixation, arrangement.
SELAREEA, ..	Agricultural tribe, a criminal race.
SENEE, ..	Agricultural tribe.
SEER, ..	Measure of weight.
SHUJREH, ..	Field map.
SHAMILAT, ..	Common land.
SILABEE, ..	Land moistened by a stream.
SIRDAR, ..	Title of a Sikh, a chief.
SUDDER, ..	A *chief* person: a place: head quarters.
SUMMARY SETTLEMENT,	Revenue taxation fixed summarily.
SUNNUD, ..	Patent or deed of grant.
TALOOQUA, ..	Fiscal sub-division of country.
TAKOORDWARA,	Hindoo temple.
TEHSEEL, ..	Land tax office.
TEHSEELDAR, ..	Land tax collector.
THE, ..	Mound, site of a deserted village.
TIBBA, ..	Mound of deserted village.
TOPE, ..	Fiscal sub-division.
TUPPAH, ..	A parish-group of villages.
TUCCAVEE, ..	Advances or loans granted to landholders.
TURUF, ..	Main-division of land in a village.
VELA, ..	River lands.
VIRUK, ..	An agricultural tribe.
VUND, ..	Division of land in a village.
ZAILDAR, ..	Chief of a fiscal sub-division of country.
ZEMINDAR, ..	A landholder.
ZEMINDAREE, ..	Tenure of land held in common.
ZUBTEE, ..	Term applied to best crops paying revenue in cash.

REFERENCES.	
1	Black dotted lines shew the limits of present Tehseel Divisions.
2	Coloured places indicate tracts of Country in possession of each principal Clan.
3	Yellow tracts contain all such Villages of Varied castes as cannot be shewn in one locality for detail see opposite page.
4	Tracts left uncoloured have been transferred from Jummoo territory.
5	Under lined Villages shew the residence of the Chowdrees or Chief men of each Clan. for their names see opposite page.
6	The History of the more powerful Clans is given in the opposite page.

(N. B. Bujwant is only partially represented here.)

No. 1
SKETCH MAP
of
SEALKOTE DISTRICT
Shewing the
AGRICULTURAL TRIBES,
arranged according to
OWNERSHIP & OCCUPANCY OF LAND
with some particulars relating to
THE EARLY HISTORY OF
THE PRINCIPAL CLANS.

Scale 6 British Statute Miles = 1 Inch.

JUMMOO TERRITORIES
JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
PURGUNAH GOOJRAT
N. B. This tract was transferred from Goojrat only very lately hence the information is wanting. The principal tribes
Kuchee Mair
Chuk Santhul
Gungwal
BUJWANT
Consist of BUJOO & MUNHAS mostly all Rajpoots
Puggeranen
Gondul
Chuprar
Nowshehra
Sheikopoor
Kotleewal
Kolles Lohar
Chittee Sheikan
Canton
SEALKOTE
Sohdurah
Koprra
Sumeyal
Wazeerabad
Bugowala
Mulkanwala
Sahiwala
Dhoukul
Ghurthul
Buddakee
Jamkee
Ghumkee
Peeree Chuk
Budeana
Seehokee
Puropee
Kalekee
Goindkee
Galibkee
Ghuleean
Dhamoke
Oothecan
Loerikee
Boodka Goraya
Tulwunder Meesy Khan
Vudala
Veerewala
Seronwala
Sujra
Boolee
Kulalwala
Mundeelee
Feerozwaluh
Ibraheedpoor
Ooga Kindar
Soohawa
Soohana
Killa Soobha Singh
Tulwundee
Secundurpoor
Pheelbu
Khan
Bajra
Sungeal
Bugenree
Charwa
Rutsehpoor
Kala
Ghoga
Bhagwal
Khanowalee
Chowinda
Gadgor
Chobara
Pindee Bhago
Subukote
Jhandwala
Roope Chuk
Ghumrowala
Boolum
Mewra
Turuh
Juhoor
Seehawal
Shukada
Jaisteewala
Dhumthul
Bal
Lala
Killa Soobha Singh
Sunkatea
Ameewala
Bheelapind
Thadewala
Bharung
Meepoor
Chuk Doodee
DISTRICT
SHUKURGURH
PURGUNAH
GOORDASPOOR
UMRITSUR
PURGUNAH
NAROWAL
DISTRICT
SHERKOTE
PURGUNAH
JUNDHOWAL
COOJRANWALA
DUSKA
TUTLEE
PUSROOR
BUJWA
KALON
DEONEEAN
ZUFURWAL
SELAREEA
CHEEMA
SAHEE
GOMUN
MISCELLANEOUS
AWAN
MAJOR
MINOR
High Land
High Bank of River
Sudder Track
Sudder Drg
Nullah Cabbee
Nullah Palkee
Nullah Bhoomun
Nullah Kulsooa
Nullah Bhoomun
Nullah Kulsooa
Nullah Bhoomun
Nullah Kulsooa

REMARKS EXPLAINING THE HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL CLANS.

DETAIL OF "MISCELLANEOUS."

Name of Tribe or Clan.	Number of Villages.	Name of Tribe or Clan.	Number of Villages.
Tribes specified on Map and not noticed in Remarks.			
Brahmins ..	5	Lubana ..	6
Bujoo ..	15	Oothee ..	10
Deoneean ..	6	Rahee ..	6
Dhilloan ..	15	Raien ..	31
Jujjêh ..	14	Sohee ..	5
Jutol ..	7	Tuttee ..	4
Dheensa ..	4		
Tribes denoted as Miscellaneous on the Map.			
Bais ..	6	Koora ..	1
Bal ..	1	Koorootana	1
Baoreea ..	8	Kukkee ..	1
Baradwaja ..	1	Kukkezaie ..	13
Bhokun ..	5	Kulal ..	5
Bhudyar ..	2	Kuler ..	4
Bhindur ..	10	Kulohee ..	1
Bhungoo ..	2	Kung ..	7
Bhuttee ..	42	Kutree ..	14
Bodun ..	3	Lodra ..	1
Boolur ..	4	Lohan ..	5
Bootta ..	3	Lungreal ..	5
Budeedra ..	6	Mailta ..	5
Bunal ..	5	Man ..	2
Bullugun ..	5	Manga ..	1
Burear ..	2	Meerdah ..	1
Busra ..	10	Mogul ..	9
Butteria ..	4	Muchana ..	1
Chahul ..	1	Mudun ..	1
Charuk ..	4	Mural ..	3
Chohan ..	12	Muttoo ..	1
Chundur ..	2	Nuth ..	2
Dhamee ..	1	Ojla ..	2
Dhareewal ..	5	Phullee ..	3
Dhool ..	1	Pun ..	3
Dhilloor ..	1	Puneal ..	1
Dilloo ..	1	Puthan ..	2
Doodrah ..	5	Putwar ..	8
Doogul ..	12	Ran ..	4
Dubal ..	1	Roohwal ..	2
Fuqueer ..	1	Ruhlola ..	1
Ghoog ..	1	Rusoom ..	1
Gill ..	13	Seen ..	5
Gopeeray ..	1	Sewar ..	5
Gudgor ..	1	Sheikh ..	1
Guggur ..	1	Soodh ..	1
Heer ..	5	Sugar ..	1
Hunjra ..	8	Sum ..	1
Huree ..	3	Surah ..	5
Hurul ..	2	Suroba ..	1
Hurur ..	4	Syal ..	1
Jhoon ..	12	Syan ..	5
Jooyá ..	2	Syud ..	23
Jujooa ..	3	Thabul ..	1
Junooa ..	7	Toor ..	10
Kailee ..	1	Viruck ..	13
Keeree ..	1	Wahla ..	2
Khokur ..	27	Wullana ..	2
Khuree ..	5	Wuraich ..	9
Khurul ..	2		

BÂJWA.—179 villages; some Hindoos, some Moosulmans. A fabulous story exists of their descent from "the Sun," hence they are called SOORUJ BUNSEE RAJPOOTS. Raie Jaysun, their ancestor, being defeated by Raie Puttora, after a siege of 12 years, fled with his family from Delhi and settled at Scalkote, on an old village site (or Thê) called "Kurbilla," which is shewn to this day as the scene of their first settlement. The Clan has no sub-divisions, but it is interesting to learn that the Bujoos of Bujwant admit themselves, though otherwise looked upon as Rajpoots, to be an off-shoot. There are other Bâjwa colonies in Goojranwala, Jhung, Lahore, and Umritsur. They intermarry with Kuraich, Sundoo, Cheema, Kalon, Rundawa, Goraya, and Viruck tribes. "Choondeh Vund" is sometimes recognized, but rarely. Their chief lairds are, among Hindoos, Budun Singh, of Boolar, and Nehal Singh, of Shuzada; among Moosulmans, Kadir Bux, of Bhagowal; Hookma, of Goga; Ameer Bux and Yadgar, of Chewinda; Oomar Bux, of Khanowalee; Meerdad, of Jaisteewala; Golam Mohumud, of Secundurpoor; Dusondee, of Bharung; and Kureem Bux, of Sookhana.

AWÂN.—120 villages; all Moosulman, claim descent from HUZRUT ALLEE, the son-in-law of Mahomet. They came from Ghuznee, settling in the Punjab, first near Rawal Pindee, and then in this District. They have colonies still in Rawal Pindee and Jullundhur. They are sub-divided into 24 "Mooees" or Clans. They do not marry out of the tribe, nor within the Clan, but the families of one "Mooee" with those of another. They do not acknowledge "Choondeh Vund." Their chief Chowdrees are Mohumud Bux, Bhanee Khan, and Anwar Khan, of Murakeewal; Fuzul Alee and Kaly Khan, of Bajra; Ruheemdad, of Bhugwal, and Kurma, of Maharajke.—(For full particulars, *vide* Pedigree and History in Settlement Report.)

GOOMUN.—103 villages; are "Soma-Vunsee" Rajpoots, and an off-shoot of the Jenooa Clan. They claim descent from Rajah Dulleep, of Delhi. A descendant, named Ranjun, came from "Mukyala" in the time of Feroze Shah, settled first at Jummoo, and now at Jundiala, where their ancestor, "Tibbah," is still to be seen. Ranjun had three sons, Raiee, Gool Chunder, and Laoo; Gool Chunder died without issue; Laoo had two sons, *viz.*, Degah, whose descendants have 6 villages in Tehseel Duska, and Ludhur, who have 29. The sons of Raie possess 68 villages. There is a branch colony in Goordaspoor. They intermarry with Veraich, Cheema, Chutta, Bajwa, Sundoo. The customs of "Pugree Vund" and "Choondeh Vund" both obtain. Their chief leaders are, Sahibzada and Jameeyut Singh, of Sumryal; Futteh Singh and Jwala Singh, of Kooloowal; Juswant Singh, of Oogokee; and Neamat Singh, of Perro Chuk.

CHEEMA.—80 villages; chiefly Moosulman; are "Soma-Vunsee" Rajpoots, and claim descent from Rana Gung. They came from Delhi in the days of Allaoodeen Gauree, and settled at Cheema, on the banks of the Beas, near Hur Gobindpoor. They call themselves an off-shoot from Chohan Rajpoots. They have no sub-divisions, but intermarry with Bajwas, Goomun, and Vuraich. "Choondeh-Vund" is allowed. It is a powerful Clan, fond of combining and causing litigation. Their leaders are, Kootubdeen, of Bopalwala; Buhawal Bux, of Buddokee; Roloo, of Mulkanwala; Surmookh Singh, of Jankee; Ameer Bux, of Sahowala.

SUNDOO.—50 villages; some Hindoo, some Moosulman; are of Solar descent from Raja Ramchund, of Ajoodheea (Oude). They came in the service of Sultan Mamood to the Punjab. One Wuzeer, a descendant, settled himself at Chuk Dinsaie and took to agriculture; his issue were divided into 5 Mooees or Clans—(see above, Cheema,) *viz.*, Kala, 29 villages; Golee, 2; Gosey, 13; Ugder, 1; Musnud, 2 villages. There is a colony in Goordaspoor. They intermarry, but not within the sub-divisions called "Mooees." The Moosulman villages follow "Pugree Vund." The Hindoos allow "Choondeh Vund." Their lairds are, Mungul Singh, of Vudala; Kootubdeen, of Veerowala; Teeka, of Mundeala; Jwalur, of Humeedpoor; while Sirdar Mungul Singh, of Sairanwala, may be specified as a man to be consulted.

MUNHAS.—44 villages; some near Zufferwal, some about Chuprar. They are of Solar descent, and claim descent direct from Ram Chund. "Ukaieghur," a descendant of Ram Chund, having taken up his abode in the Doab, his son "Jamoo Lochun" becoming famous, attacked Chunder Huns, Raja of Mudur Des, and defeating him, built the Town of "Jummoo" after his own name. The present royal family of Cashmere are his lineal descendants, and are called "Jumwal" in consequence. One of this royal race, by name "Mulun Huns," took to the plough, which was considered degrading to a Rajpoot; hence the royal and agricultural divisions have formally separated, and the latter have been called "Munhas" by way of reproach ever since. They intermarry with Chumbâl, Goolairiya, Selareea, Charuk, Bâgul, and Rugwal Rajpoots. They will give their daughters to the Selareea, but not take in return. "Choondeh Vund" is always acknowledged. Their leading men are Russeea, of Jundhyala; Thona, of Beejapoor; Cashmeera Singh, of Ruhuswan; and Dewan Singh, of Chuprar.

KÂLON.—45 villages; they are sub-divided into three "Mooees" or Clans, *viz.*, Uchul, Jodh, and Bunnah; the latter are located in Umritsur and Battâla Districts; Uchul has 2, and Jodh 37 villages in this District. They are "Soma Vunsee," or of lunar descent, from Raja Jug Deo, of Dharranuggur. One Sodee came and settled himself at Battâla, in a village called Bhagowal, whence his sons came into this District. They intermarry with all castes, except Munhas, Sclareea, and Awân. Their leading characters are Kadir Bux and Hyat, of Doolum; Golab Singh, of Dhumthul; and the Chowdrees of Ainowalee and Boodapind.

SELÂREEA.—126 villages; all Rajpoots, (the particulars I have not been able to collect).

GORAYA.—34 villages; are "Soma Vunsee," and claim descent from Raja Smooa, of Delhi. One Ranjun, a descendant, came from Juttala, near Sirsa, to the Punjab, disguised as a Gipsy; he continued to remain so at Hafizabad, near Goojranwala, for some time, and when his family increased, they took to agriculture. There is a large colony in Goojranwala District. They intermarry with all Jât communities, except of their own Clan. "Choondeh Vund" is recognized; their Chowdrees are Allahdeen and Ullufdeen, of Loorikee; Mehr Chund, of Dullekee.

SAHEE.—21 villages; "Sooruj Vunsee," and carry their descent up to Raja Râm Chund. They came from Ghuznee with Mamood Sultan, and remained in his service a long time. During Akber's reign, Wuzeer took to agriculture, and fixed on Chuk Dingair, about 14 miles from Lahore, on the banks of the Ravee. He had five sons, the issue of each formed two separate Clans, *viz.*, Cheema, Goraya, Saib, Sundoo, and Sahee, who emigrated to the country indicated in this map. The two Clans are called "Mandeo" and "Veeroo;" the former hold 5 villages, the latter 16. They intermarry with Bajwa, Goomun, and Cheema. They worship the Jhund tree; and on marriage occasions they slit the ear of a ram, wiping the blood on the rim of the litter which conveys the bride. "Choondeh Vund" is followed in this Clan. Their Chowdrees are, Hakim Singh, of Duska; and Ram Singh, of Goindke.

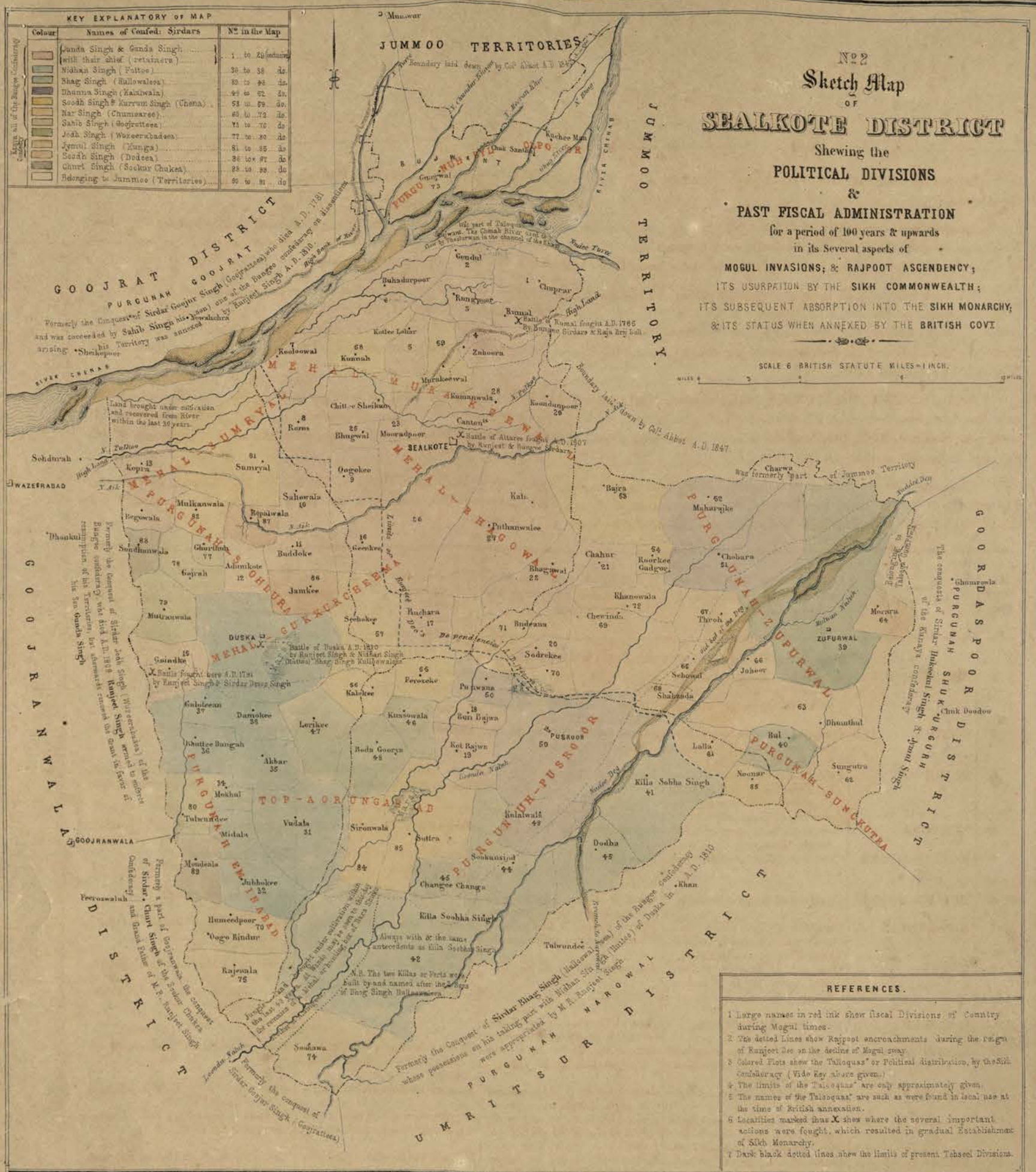
NAGREE.—17 villages; "Soma Vunsee," are known as Chohan Rajpoots, who came from Delhi in the days of Allaoodeen Gauzee. They take their name from one Nagrah, who came and settled in Jullundhur. His issue afterwards located themselves at Ferozekee and Puropee in this district. They are first-rate cultivators, and used to grow poppy very extensively. They intermarry with Goomun, Bajwa, and worship the Jhund tree. "Choondeh Vund" is acknowledged.

DEOO.—17 villages, chiefly Hindoo. Their tradition is that one MAHAJH came from Sukee jungle, in Hindoostan, and settled in the Punjab. He had five sons, four of whom are settled in the Goojranwala and Jhung Districts, and one named "Deoo," from whom the Clan is named, settled here and in Narowal. They have no sub-divisions, but intermarry with Owlukh, Sohul. They pay great respect to a shrine at Sunkutra, where there is planted a peculiarly holy tree. "Choondeh Vund" is acknowledged. Golab Ray, of Sunkutra, seems to be the chief man of mark.

MULLEE.—19 villages; "Soma Vunsee," claiming descent from Raja Smooa, King of Delhi. One Mulleh, a descendant, came from Delhi, who with his son led a pastoral life for three generations, after which they settled at UCHRA, near Kussoor, whence some emigrated here. They have seven "Mooees," and intermarry with Cheema, Vuraich. "Choondeh Vund" is acknowledged. Vudawa, the Chowdree of Budeana, is their leading man.

HONDUL.—14 villages; are "Sooruj Vunsee," claiming descent from Raja Ram Chund. The founder of this Clan was one "Saib," who came from Ajoodeea (Oude), and took up his abode at Podala, near Umritsur; his issue multiplied and emigrated to other parts; Tujjee and Jatra came here. They intermarry with Goomun, Cheema, Sundoo, Bajwa, and acknowledge "Choondeh Vund." Peer Bux, of Bylolpoor; and Teka, of Goojranwala, are the lairds of these estates.

POOLURWAN.—12 villages. They are "Soma Vunsee," claiming descent from Smooa, King of Delhi. The Clan used to be called "Smooa." Present name is taken from one Poolaroo, who came from Delhi in the reign of Feroze Shah and settled at Thuwan, in the Jhung District, where his issue remained for five generations; but being ordered to be destroyed, "Bagah" escaped over here to his grandmother, and in time his issue possessed these 12 estates. There are no sub-divisions, and they intermarry with Bhuttees, Khookhur. All are Moosulman, so they adhere to the custom of "Pugree Vund." The two "Ufzuls," Chowdrees of Pindee Bhags, are their representatives.


KEY EXPLANATORY of MAP
Colour
Names of Confed: Sirdars
Nº in the Map
Gunda Singh & Gunda Singh with their chief (retainers) 1 to 29 Sundanee
Nidhan Singh (Futtoo) 30 to 38 do.
Bhag Singh (Hullowalea) 39 to 48 do.
Dhanna Singh (Kaithwala) 49 to 57 do.
Seodh Singh & Kurrum Singh (Chena) 58 to 59 do.
Nar Singh (Chumiaree) 60 to 72 do.
Sahib Singh (Goojrattees) 73 to 76 do
Jodh Singh (Wuzeerabadea) 77 to 80 do
Jymul Singh (Kunga) 81 to 85 do
Seodh Singh (Dodeea) 86 to 87 do
Chuet Singh (Sookar Chukea) 88 to 89 do
Belonging to Jummoo (Territories) 90 to 91 do
Keys all of the Sangee Confederacy
JUMMOO TERRITORIES
JUMMOO TERRITORY.
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
PURGUNAH GOOJRAT
Formerly the Conquest of Sirdar Goojur Singh (Goojrattees) who died A.D. 1781 and was succeeded by Sahib Singh his son) one of the Sangee confederacy on dissentions arising his Territory was annexed by Ranjeet Singh, A.D. 1810.
RIVER CHENAB
MEHAL MURAKEEWAL
MEHAL SUMRYAL
MEHAL GUKKUR CHEEMA
MEHAL RHOGOWAL
PURGUNAH SOHDURA
PURGUNAH ZUFURWAL
PURGUNAH EMINABAD
PURGUNAH SHUKURGURH
PURGUNAH SUNKUTRA
PURGUNAH PUSROOR
TOP-AORUNGABAD
GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT
GOORDASPOOR DISTRICT
UMRITSUR DISTRICT
NAROWAL
Nº2
Sketch Map
OF
SEALKOTE DISTRICT
Shewing the
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
&
PAST FISCAL ADMINISTRATION
for a period of 100 years & upwards
in its Several aspects of
MOGUL INVASIONS; & RAJPOOT ASCENDENCY;
ITS USURPATION BY THE SIKH COMMONWEALTH;
ITS SUBSEQUENT ABSORPTION INTO THE SIKH MONARCHY;
& ITS STATUS WHEN ANNEXED BY THE BRITISH GOVT
SCALE 6 BRITISH STATUTE MILES = 1 INCH.
SEALKOTE
WAZEERABAD
GOOJRANWALA
DUSKA
Battle of Duska A.D. 1810 by Ranjeet Singh & Nidhan Singh of Dhatowal Bhag Singh Hullowalea
Battle of Attaree fought A.D. 1807 by Ranjeet & Bungee Sirdars
Battle of Rumal fought A.D. 1765 by Bungee Sirdars & Raja Bry Lall
Battle fought here A.D. 1791 by Ranjeet Singh & Sirdar Desa Singh
Boundary laid down by Colt Abbot A.D. 1847
Formerly the Conquest of Sirdar Bhag Singh (Hullowalea) of the Sangee confederacy A.D. 1810 whose possessions on his taking part with Nidhan Singh (Hullea) of Dupka in were appropriated by M.R. Ranjeet Singh
Formerly the conquest of Sirdar Goojur Singh (Goojrattees)
Formerly a part of Goojranwala the conquest of Sirdar Chuet Singh of the Sookar Chukea Confederacy and Grand Father of M.R. Ranjeet Singh
Formerly the Conquest of Sirdar Jodh Singh Wuzeerabadea of the Sangee confederacy, who died A.D. 1803 Ranjeet Singh secured to minors the resumption of this Territories, but afterwards restored the Grant in favor of his Son Gunda Singh
Always with & the same antecedents as Killa Sobha Singh
N.B. The two Killas or Forts were built by and named after the Sons of Bhag Singh Hullowalea
Land brought under cultivation and recovered from River within the last 30 years.
Land under cultivation within the Mehal, as shewn by dotted line, abandoned by fear of Sikes Shahs
Jungle land the last of which the remains of
The complaints of Sirdar Dukoolul Singh & Jamul Singh of the Kunya confederacy
Was formerly part of Jummoo Territory
Ghumrowla belonging to Talooqa Goorayah
Mewan Nadee
Dry
Sookanuggur
Chuk Deedee
Dhunthal
Sungutra
Killa Sobha Singh
Dodha
Talwundee
Khan
Sonhawa
Rajewala
Humeedpoor
Oogo Rindur
Fecrozwalah
Jubbokee
Midala
Vudala
Tulwundee
Mookal
Sironwala
Kulalwalá
Sultra
Changee Changa
Soohunsing
Mendeala
Kot Rajwa
Bodn Goorya
Akbar
Lorikee
Damokee
Galoteean
Kalekee
Ferozeke
Purawana
Kunsowala
Bun Bajwa
Sodrekee
Bulcana
Chewind
Throh
Johoor
Sehowal
Shahzada
Bal
Lalla
Neomar
Mureea
Chobara
Raorkee Gadroe
Chahur
Bhagowal
Puthanwalee
Kali
Bajwa
Maharajke
Ruchara
Seehoke
Jamkee
Adimkote
Gujrah
Ghurkhuh
Buddoke
Geeroke
Sandhanwala
Mutranwala
Begowala
Mulkanwala
Repalwala
Sahowala
Oogokee
Sumryal
Kopra
Sohdurah
Dhankul
Bhugwal
Mooradpoor
Canton
Chittee Sheikan
Kumanwala
Murakeewal
Kunnah
Zahoora
Kotlee Lohar
Rungpoor
Buhadurpoor
Gendul
Chuprar
Kooloowal
Rorra
Sheikepoor
Bynal
Kaloocha
Kachee Mun
Chuk Sandal
Gurgwal
Munowar
Boundary laid down by Colt Abbot A.D. 1847
REFERENCES.
1 Large names in red ink shew fiscal Divisions of Country during Mogul times.
2 The dotted Lines show Rajpoot encroachments during the reign of Runjeet Deo on the decline of Mogul sway.
3 Colored Plots shew the Talooquas or Political distribution, by the Sikh Confederacy (Vide Key above given.)
4 The limits of the Talooquas are only approximately given.
5 The names of the Talooquas are such as were found in local use at the time of British annexation.
6 Localities marked thus X shew where the several important actions were fought, which resulted in gradual Establishment of Sikh Monarchy.
7 Dark black dotted lines shew the limits of present Tehseel Divisions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Beyond a period of a Century back the History of Sealkote can only be ascertained from such local traditions as exist.

Sealkote is said to have been originally founded by Raja Sul of Pundoo renown, about 5,000 Years ago, and so the City was called "Sealkote," A more reliable version is that in the Reign of Bikramadit, Raja Sulwan built the Fort, and established the Principality of Sealkote, which took its name from the "Seea" Caste to which he belonged. Raja Sulwan had (2) two Sons, Poorun who became Fuqeer, and Resalhoo who distinguished himself by giving his daughter "Saarung" in marriage to Raja Hodee, the Chief of the Gukkurs, and received for Raja Kurm his adopted son, the country named "Saarungeera" and its dependencies with the title of "Mulikee-ool Moolk:" This occurred in the 3rd Century and the ruins of "Saarungeera" still lie in the Sikh Manjah about 12 Miles East and North of Lahore, not far from Lopokee in Purgunnah Ajnala.

In the 7th Century "Saarungeera" was attacked by a large army under Raja Niraut supported by the Ghandaurs of Eusofzye.

Subsequent to this, Sealkote remained a portion of the territories of Raja Bram Deo of Jummoo, but it was not till the Mogul Empire had been firmly established, that any reliable information can be accepted and recorded.

During the reign of Ourungzebe, we find from the Canoongoes records, bearing date 1730 to 53 that the Sealkote District as it now stands, contained the following Fiscal divisions.

1	Mehal.	Murakeewal.	(Awan tribe)	Sealkote was divided into 4 Mehals of 2½ lacs of Rupees each, was called "Nowluka" from its paying (9) nine lacs of Revenue. Pusroor was a Separate Purgunnah. Zuffurwal was a Purgunnah of Batala containing 21 "Newahis" and 328 Villages. Sunkutra (then called "Hemnuggur") had 11 Tuppahs. about Vudala Sandoosan and Sironwala the Villages belonged to Top "Aorungabad" which was a part of Narowal. There are a few villages belonging to Purgunah Emnabad, and some of Purgunah Sodra.
2	,,	Bhagowal.	(Bajwa ,,)	
3	,,	Sumryal.	(Goomun ,,)	
4	,,	Gukkur Cheema	(Cheema ,,)	

On the second invasion of Ahmud Shah Douranee, A. D. 1748, four Districts of Goojrat, Sealkote, Pusroor, and Aorungabad were ceded to the Abdalee.

Runjeet Deo, being the Chief of the hill regions, made overtures for an alliance, and received for services rendered to the Abdalee the three Padshahee Pergunnahs, Zufferwal, Sunkutra, and Aorungabad. He seized Chewinda and Chowbara and became master of the whole country, north of a line (as in Map) reaching from Kooloowal to Sunkutra as far as Moondee Khail, in Pergunnah Shukurgurh.

On his death the Sikh Brigands, who had driven the Puthan family away from Sealkote, succeeded in worrying his son Brij Raj Deo. A battle was fought at Roomal, near Chuprar, A. D. 1785, where he was killed, and his army routed. From that date the Sikhs established their power. Already holding the Fort and City of Sealkote, they now seized as much of his dominions as formed the upper division of the present District. Then followed the distribution of the country among the Bungee Sirdars and famous members of the Confederacy, which is shewn in this Map and the subjoined Table.

In A. D. 1790-91, Runjeet Singh (Sookurchurkeea) held only (2) two Talloquas; so great was his prestige that in 20 years he managed to gain complete possession of all the remaining Talloquas in this District. He fought three battles, one at Goindkee, A. D. 1790-91, another at Attaree, near Sealkote, A. D. 1807, and the third at Duska, with several of these Sirdars; the dissevered Bungee Confederacy fell suppliant at his feet, and he became master of entire District.

Thus, then, there were four great epochs, which take us back over 100 years—(1) Mogul invasions, followed by (2) Rajpoot ascendancy. The prestige of the hill chiefs then declined on the usurpation of (3) the Sikh commonwealth, and out of the ruins a nation was formed under the (4) Sikh monarchy. The British Government annexed the Province A. D. 1848-49.

No. in Map.	Name of "Talloqua."	I.—Exhibiting original usurpation and distribution by the *Sikh Confederacy.*	II.—Exhibiting the conquests and bestowal of Jageer grants by *Runjeet Singh.*	III.—Relating to period of *Money* and *Grain Settlements* made by *Runjeet Singh.*	IV.—Exhibiting the management of country *when Summary Settlement* was made by *British Officers under the Regency.*
		POSSESSIONS OF JHUNDA SINGH AND GUNDA SINGH, (BUNGEE SIRDARS.)			
1	CHUPRAR ...	Belonging to Runjeet Deo, but arrested by "Bungee" Sirdars on his failing to pay tribute.	Seized by R. S. and granted to Baba Sahib Singh (Bedee of Oona), along with Talloquas Chittee and Gondul.	Jageer upheld by R. S. in favour of Ditto.	Seized by Raja Golab Singh, who gave it up to Boundary Commissioner, A. D. 1847.
2	GONDUL ...	Conquest of "Bungee" Sirdars, and allotted to Bagh Singh, (Muraleewala.)	Jageer by R. S. to Ameer Singh, (Mundealeea).	Farmed to Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Bishen Singh, (Kardar.)
3	RUNGPOOR ...	Seized from "Bungee" Sirdars by Maha Singh and given to Chowdree "Munsooba" for services at Chuneote.	Jageer upheld by R. S.	Then given in Jageer to Baba Sahib Singh, (Oona.)	Appropriated by Raja Golab Singh, who gave it up to Boundary Commissioner.
4	ZUHOORA ...	Conquest and Jageer of Sahib Singh, (Bungee.)	Jageer upheld by R. S.	Farmed to Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Bishen Singh, (Kardar.)
5	KOTLEE LOHAR	Conquest of Kurm Singh, (Bungee.)	Seized by R. S. and granted Jageer to Sudda Singh, (Man.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Heera Singh.	Ditto as in preceding.
6	BUHADURPOOR	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars.	Granted in Jageer by R. S. to Huree Singh, (Goojranwaleea.)	Ditto as in preceding.	Ditto as in preceding.
7	KOOLOOWAL ...	Conquest of Kurm Singh (Bungee), who allotted it to Jodh Sing, (Wazeerabadeea.)	Seized by R. S. and granted in farm to General Avitabilee.	Farmed to Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
8	RORUS ...	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars, who gave it to Hookma Singh, (Chimnee.)	Jageer upheld by R. S.	Farmed first to Raja Golab Singh, then to General Avitabilee.	Again farmed to Raja Golab Singh, till it was retained this side of the Boundary by Col. Abbot, A. D. 1847.
9	OOGOKEE ..	Same remarks apply here.	As with Rorus, the two "Talloquas" generally went together.		
10	SAHOOWALA ...	Conquest of Mulhan Sing and Golab Singh, (one of the first) 4 Punjab Sirdars.	Jageer by R. S. to Dewan Dunput Rai, for 20 years.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
11	BUDOKEE ...	Conquest of Kurm Singh, (Bungee)	Jageer by R. S. to Jemadar Koshyal Singh.	Farmed to Raja Heera Singh.	Jageer restored to Raja Tej Singh, and remained so now.
12	ADUMKEE ...	Conquest of Maha Singh, who gave it to Dul Singh (his nephew), of the Bungee Misl.	Jageer by R. S. upheld in favour of Salinj Singh, his brother.	Jageer, then given to Jemadar Koshyal Singh.	Ditto as in preceding, but 10 as resumed in S. 1906.
13	KOPRA ...	Conquest of Sawul Singh, (Bungee.)	Seized and granted in Jageer by R. S. to Bala Singh, (Cheema.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Jageer by R. S. to Hakim Rai, and confiscated in S. 1904 for rebellion.
14	BEGOWALA ...	Conquest of Sirdar Lena Singh, (Bungee.)	Seized and granted in Jageer by R. S. to Uttur Singh, (Poorbeea.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
15	GOINDKEE ...	Conquest of Desoo Singh, (Seraie.)	Seized by R. S. after a hard fight and given to Boodh Singh, in Jageer.	Jageer transferred to Soodha Singh, (of Sadna.)	Farmed to Pundit Benee Pershad, of Goindhee, till Summary Settlement.
16	GOENKEE ...	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars, and allotted to Soorjun Singh.	Upheld in Jageer by R. S.	Farmed for 1 year to General Avitabilee, then to Sultan Mahmood (Top Kaneea), then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Dewan Tek Chund.
17	RUCHARA ...	Conquest of Jeewun Singh, (Bungee.)	Seized by R. S. and granted Jageer to Mit Singh, (Tudaneea.)	Jageer granted to Dole Shah, afterwards to Mohur Singh, (Mareewala.)	Who turned rebel in S. 1904, when it was confiscated and Summary Settlement made.
18	BUN BAJWA ...	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars.	Seized by R. S. and given to Sudda Singh (Buheree), in Jageer.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and again given Jageer to Sudda Singh.	Managed by Pala Mall, (Kardar.)
19	KOOL BAJWA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Seized by R. S. & given Jageer to S. Tilock Singh, (Kulora.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)

No. in Map.	Name of "Talloqua."	I.—Exhibiting original usurpation and distribution by the *Sikh Confederacy.*	II.—Exhibiting the conquests and bestowal of Jageer grants by *Runjeet Singh.*	III.—Relating to period of *Money* and *Grain Settlements* made by *Runjeet Singh.*	IV.—Exhibiting the management of country *when Summary Settlement* was made by *British Officers under the Regency.*
20	SODREKEE ...	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars.	Seized by R. S. and given Jageer to Sirdars Cashmeera and Peshora Singh.	Jageer upheld by R. S.	Turned rebel, S. 1905, when it was confiscated.
21	CHAHUR ...	(Same as preceding), and given to Mohur Singh, (Puret.)	Jageer granted by R. S. to Eshur Singh, (Mareewala.)	Jageer upheld by R. S. till	He turned rebel in S. 1904, when it was confiscated by Pala Mall.
22	BHUGOWAL ...	(Same as "Puthanwalee" below.)			
23	MORADPOOR ...	Conquest of Gonda •Singh, (Bungee.)	Jageer by R. S. to Durgah Singh, (Byleea) then to Hookma Singh, (Chimnee).	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Dewan Tek Chund, (Kardar.)
24	CHITTEE SHEIKAN ...	Possession of Meea Sonde Shah (of Chittee), seized by Churt Singh and given to Sahib Singh, (of Oona.)	Jageer upheld by R. S., then given in Jageer to Rajah Heera Singh.	Jageer upheld in favour of Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Bishen Singh, (Kardar.)
25	BHUGWAL ...	Conquest of Kurm Singh, (Bungee), who gave it to Jodh Singh.	Jageer upheld by R. S. in Jodh Singh's favour.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Heera Singh.	(Same as preceding.)
26	SEALKOTE ..	In A. D. 1767, the Sikhs under four Bungee Sirdars* gave battle here to Jehan Khan, (Puthan), seized the country, and gave Sealkote over to four of their confederates† who jointly held the fort and fief in four equal shares. *Huree Singh. Sawal Singh. Junda Singh. Gunda Singh. †Sahib Singh. Nutha Singh. Jeewun Singh. Mohur Singh.	The Bungee ascendancy lasted till A. D. 1807, when R. S. in a pitched battle fought at Attaree, seized the whole country and gave Sealkote to Hookma Singh, (Chimnee.)	Granted in Jageer to Dya Kour, mother of Peshora Singh and Cashmeera Singh, who held it for 25 years.	Who, turning rebels in S. 1905, caused the Talloqua to be confiscated, when it was managed by Dewan Tek Chund.
27	PATHANWALEE	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars, who allotted it to Sham Singh.	Jageer upheld to the same by R. S.	Farmed to Rajas Golab and Heera Singh.	Managed by Bishen Singh, (Kardar.)
28	KUMANWALA ...	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars‡, who wrested it from Raja Brij Lall Dev in the battle of Roomal, where B. L. D. was killed, and then it was allotted to Soorjun Singh, (Bungee.) ‡Nutha Singh. Mohur Singh. Jeewun Singh. Sahib Singh.	R. S. gave battle to Mohur Singh at Attaree, won and gave this in Jageer to Hookma Singh, (Chimnee), along with Soochetgurh and Sydgurh.	Jageer granted by R. S. to Sham Singh.	Transferred from Raja Golab Singh's territories by the Boundary Commissioner.
29	KOONDUNPOOR	Same as Kumanwala. Nutha Singh gave it in Jageer to Ameer Singh, Baba of Kotlee, Fuqueer Chund.	R. S. upheld Jageer to the same.	Jageer maintained.	Till Baba Goor Bux turned rebel in S. 1904, when it was confiscated.
		POSSESSIONS OF NIDHAN SINGH, (HUTTOO.)			
30	DUSKA ...	Conquest of Nidhan Singh, (Huttoo.)	R. S. fought battle here with N. S., annexed it, and gave Jageer to Raja Kuruck Singh, (his son.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Dewan Tek Chund.
31	VUDALA ...	(Same as Nidala.)	(Same as Nidala.)	(Same as Nidala).	Jageer to Gunda Singh, (Botaleea) and still secured to his family by British Government.
32	JUBBOKEE ...	Conquest of Suhuj Singh, (Sundoo.)	Upheld by R. S. in favour of his sons, Godh Singh and Nodh Singh.	Enjoyed by same for 80 years.	On their turning rebel in S. 1905, it was confiscated and managed by Jwahir Mull, (Kardar.)
33	NIDALA ...	Conquest of Dewan Singh, Chowdree of Vudala Sundooan, afterwards seized by Nidhan Singh, (Huttoo.)	Granted in Jageer by R. S. to Misr Dewan Chund, and then to Huree Singh, (Goojranwala.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Jageer to Gunda Singh, (Botaleea) but resumed in S. 1905.
34	MOKHUL ...	Conquest of Mehtab Singh, and seized by Nidhan Sihgh, (Huttoo.)	Jageer by R. S. to Huree Singh, (Goojranwaleea.)	(Same as preceding.)	(Same as preceding.)
35	AKBUR ...	(Same as Dhamokee.)	Jageer by R. S. to Kurm Singh, (Chahul).	Farmed with Lorrikee, and then with Duska to General Avitabilee and Raja Suchet Singh.	Jageer granted to Rutn Singh (Gurjakeea), resumed and then managed by Jwahir Mull, (Kardar.)
36	BHUTTEE BHUNGOO ...	(Same as Duska.)	Seized by R. S. and managed by Kardars.	Farmed as in the preceding.	Managed by Dewan Tek Chund.
37	GHULOTEEAN ...	Conquest of Nidhan Singh, (Huttoo.)	Jageer by R. S. to Huree Singh, (Goojranwaleea.)	Jageer maintained for 35 years.	Resumed in S. 1903 for turning rebel.
38	DHAMOKEE ...	Conquest of Nidhan Singh, (Huttoo.)	Seized by R. S. and granted Jageer to Nehal Singh, (Atareewala.)	Enjoyed for 40 years.	Resumed in S. 1903, and managed by Pala Mull, (Kardar.)
		POSSESSIONS OF BHAG SINGH, (HULLOWALEEA.)			
39	ZUFURWAL ...	Conquest of Bhag Sing, (Hullowaleea.)	Upheld in Jageer by R. S., but afterwards seized and given in farm to Hukeem Azeezoodeen.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then to Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Bishn Singh, (Kardar.)
40	BUL ...	(Same as preceding.)	Jageer granted by R. S. to Soorun Singh.	Then Jageer was transferred to Jemadar Koshyal Singh.	Managed by Dunput Raie, (Kardar.)

No. in Map.	Name of "Talloqua."	I.—Exhibiting original usurpation and distribution by the *Sikh Confederacy.*	II.—Exhibiting the conquests and bestowal of Jageer Grants by *Runjeet Singh.*	III.—Relating to period of *Money* and *Grain Settlements* made by *Runjeet Singh.*	IV.—Exhibiting the management of Country *when Summary Settlement* was made by *British Officers under the Regency.*
41	KILLA SOOBHA SINGH ...	(Same as preceding.)	Maintained by R. S. as Jageer of Bhag Singh, (Hullowaleea.)	Farmed to Rajah Suchet Singh.	Managed by Goor Bux Raie, (Kardar.)
42	KILLA SOOBHA SINGH ...	(The same remarks apply here as in the preceding. The two Talloquas were always held together.			
43	DHODA ...	Conquest of Bhag Singh, (Hullowaleea) who gave it to Asa Singh, a retainer in Jageer.		Jageer was seized by R. S. and made over to Meea Soondur Singh, and afterwards farmed to General Avitabilee.	Managed by Bishn Singh, (Kardar.)
44	SOKUNVIND ...	(Same as preceding.) Then given in Jageer to Sahib Singh, of Sokunvind, his retainer.	This Jageer was upheld by R. S. to Sahib Singh and his family.	Given by R. S. to Maharaja Kurruck Singh (his son), in Jageer.	Managed by Dewan Tek Chund, (Kardar.)
45	CHANGEE CHANGA ...	(The same as Killa Soobha Singh, with which the Talloqua was always held.)			
46	KUSSOWALA ...	(Always with, and the same remarks as in Sokunvind.)			
47	LORIKEE ...	(Same as No. 41.)	Seized by R. S. after battle of Duska, and managed by Kardars.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then to Rajah Suchet Singh.	Managed by Goor Bux Raie, (Kardar.)
48	BOODA GORAYA	(Always with, and the same remarks as in Killa Soobha Singh.)			
	POSSESSIONS OF DHUNNA SINGH, (KALAWALEEA).				
49	KULALWALA ...	Conquest of Dhunna Singh, (Kalawaleea.)	Jageer upheld by R. S. in favor of Jodh Singh, (his son.)	Jageer still maintained in favor of Ranee Khem Kour, who was wife of R. S.	She with her son Jhunda Singh turned rebel in S. 1904, when it was confiscated by Captain Hodgson, who blew up the village and fort.
50	PUNWANA ...	(The same remarks as in the preceding.)			
51	CHOBARA ...	(The same as in the preceding.)			
52	MUHARAJKE ...	(The same as in No. 49.)			
	POSSESSIONS OF SOODH SINGH, (CHEENA.)				
53	BAJRA ...	Conquest of Bungee Sirdars, but allotted to Soodh Singh, (Cheena.)	Jageer upheld to the same by R. S.	Jageer continued to Boodh Singh, (his brother).	Who turning rebel in S. 1904, the Talloqua was confiscated and managed by Pala Mull, (Kardar.)
54	ROORKEE ...	(The same as in the preceding.)			
55	FEROZEKEE ...	(The same as No. 53.)			
56	KALEKEE ...	(The same as No. 53.)	(The same as No. 53.)	The same as No. 53.	Confiscated for rebellion in S. 1904 by Pala Mull, (Kardar.)
57	SEEHOKEE ...	(The same as No. 53.)			
58	KUNNAH ...	Conquest of Kurm Singh, (Cheena.)	Jageer upheld by R. S., then given to Ameer Singh, (Munhiyaleea.)	Farmed to Rajah Heera Singh.	Managed by Bishen Singh, (Kardar.)
59	MURAKEEWAL...	(Always held with Kunnah, and the same remarks apply.)			
	POSSESSIONS OF NAR SINGH, (CHUMEAREE).				
60	PUSROOR ...	Conquest of Nur Singh, (Chumearee.)	Granted in Jageer to Nhyal Singh, Atareewala, by R. S.	Jageer upheld in favor of Sham Singh, (his son).	Resumed by the Regency and managed by Pala Mull, (Kardar.)
61	LALLA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Who gave Jageer to Dhurm-Singh, (Owlukh.)	Seized by R S., and given Jageer to Jemadar Koshyal Sing, and then to Rajah Golab Singh.	Managed by Bugoo Shah, (Kardar.)
62	SUNGKUTRA ...	(Same as preceding.)			
63	DHUMTHUL ...	(Same as preceding.)	Seized by R. S., and granted Jageer to Goormookh Singh, (Chalud.)	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Rajah Suchet Singh.	Managed by Goor Bux Raie, (Kardar).
64	MORARA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Jageer by R. S. to Hookma Singh, (Chimnee.)	Then granted in Jageer to Rajah Golab Singh.	Managed by Bugoo Shah, (Kardar.)
65	SEEHOWAL ...	Conquest of Nar Singh, who gave it to Jodh Singh, (Wazeerabadeea.)	Seized by R. S., and given to several Jageerdars.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Rajah Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
66	JUHOOR ...	(Same as Khanowalee, No. 72.)	Same as No. 72.	Farmed as in the preceding.	Managed by Pala Mull, (Kardar.)
67	THROH ...	Conquest of Mohur Singh (of Throh), and held by him subordinate to Nar Singh.	Seized by R. S., and given in Jageer first to Sirdar Churt Singh (Sambewala), and then to Pritee Singh, (Khanachukeea.)	Farmed to Rajah Heera Singh.	Managed by Bugoo Shah, (Kardar.)
68	CHEWINDA ...	Conquest of Nar Singh, (Chumearee.)	Seized by R. S., and granted in Jageer to Sirdar Sham Singh, (Botaleea.)	Upheld by R. S. in favor of Jhunda Sing, (his son.)	Who still holds it from British Government in Jageer.
69	SHUZADA ...	(Same as in Juhoor, No. 66, and Khanowalee, No. 72.)			
70	MOONDEKEE ..	Same as No. 68.	Granted Jageer to Musamat Pedee.	Farmed to Rajah Golab Singh.	Managed by Dewan Tek Chund, (Kardar.)

No. in Map.	Name of "Talloqua."	I.—Exhibiting original usurpation and distribution by the *Sikh Confederacy.*	II.—Exhibiting the conquests and bestowal of Jageer grants by *Runjeet Singh.*	III.—Relating to period of *Money* and *Grain Settlements* made by *Runjeet Singh.*	IV.—Exhibiting the management of country *when Summary Settlement* was made by *British Officers under the Regency.*
71	BUDEANA ...	Always held the same as Seehowal, No. 65.			
72	KHANOWALEE...	Conquest of Nar Singh, (Chumearee.)	Granted Jageer to Sirdar Mit Singh, (Pudaneea) and upheld to his son Jwala Singh.	Farmed for one year to General Avitabilee, and then granted Jageer to Raja Tej Singh.	Who still holds it in Jageer from British Government.
		POSSESSIONS OF SAHIB SINGH, (GOOJRATTEEA.)			
73	BUJWANT ...	Conquest of Sahib Singh (Goojratteea), of Bungee Confederacy.	Seized by R. S. and granted Jageer to Sirdar Dya Singh.	Jageer confirmed to Jemadar Koshyal Sing, (his brother).	Jageer confirmed to Raja Tej Singh by British Government.
74	SOOHAWA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Seized by R. S. and managed by Kardars.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then granted Jageer to Goorcharas.	Jageer of several sowars, and afterwards resumed.
75	RAJEWALA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Upheld as Jageer by R. S. in his favour.	Jageer confirmed by R. S. to Rajkour, (wife of Sahib Singh).	Jageer resumed and managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
76	HUMEEDPOOR				
		POSSESSIONS OF JODH SINGH, (WUZEERABADEEA.)			
77	GHURTHUL ...	Conquest of Jodh Singh, (Wuzeerabadeea.)	Seized by R. S. and granted Jageer to Bysaka Singh, (Adawluteea).	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then Jageer to Raja Heera Singh.	Jageer of Gunput Ray, (Magazineea.)
78	GOJRAH ...	Given by Muha Singh (father of R. S.) to Dhunna Singh, (Kulalwaleea), from whom it was seized by Jodh Singh, (Wuzeerabadeea.)	Seized by R. S. and granted Jageer to Boodh Sing, (Aloowaleea).	Farmed to General Avitabilee and Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
79	MEETRANWALA	(Same as No. 77.)	Upheld by R. S. to Jodh Singh, in Jageer.	Farmed to General Avitabilee and Rajah Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
80	TULWANDEE MOOSY KHAN ...	Conquest of Chowdree Husan Khan, of Tulwundee, (who came from Sahowala) was seized by Jodh Singh.	Given in Jageer to Beseean, of Bopalwala.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Jageer given to Deewan Ajoodeea Nath, but resumed in S. 1907.
		POSSESSIONS OF JYMUL SINGH, (KANAYA.)			
81	SUMRYAL ...	Conquest of Saon Singh and Jymul Singh (Kanaya), who gave it in dowry with his daughter to R. S.	Jageer by R. S. to Hookur Singh, Atareewala, and his son Juggat Singh.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Managed by Ram Chund, (Kardar.)
82	MALKANWALA	Conquest of Jymul Singh, (Kanaya.)	Granted Jageer to Desa Singh (Granthee), then to Jemadar Koshyal Singh.	Farmed to General Avitabilee, and then to Raja Heera Singh.	Managed by Dhunput Raie.
83	SUTTRA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Seized by R. S. and given in Jageer to Huree Singh, Nulooa.	Managed by Gunput Ray (Magazineea), Kardar.	Managed by Jwahir Mull, (Kardar.)
84	SIRONWALA ...	Conquest of Jye Singh, (Kanaya.)	Seized by R. S. and granted in Jageer to Nehal Singh, (Atareewala).	Seized by Maharaja Karack Singh and given to Mungul Singh (of Seronwala), his Dewan.	Resumed in S. 1904, and Pension was given in exchange.
85	NOONAR ...	(Same as preceding.)	Seized by R. S. and granted in Jageer to Ameer Singh, (Scindanwala).	Jagheer upheld.	Jageer confirmed by British Government.
		POSSESSIONS OF SOODH SINGH, (DODEEA.)			
86	JAMKEE ...	Conquest of Soodh Singh, (Dodeea.)	Seized by R. S. and granted in Jageer first to Tara Singh, (Chyupooreea).	Farmed to General Avitabilee, then to Raja Suchet Singh.	Jageer of Raja Tej Singh granted in S. 1904, and is still enjoyed by him.
87	BOPALWALA ...	(Same as preceding.)	Seized by R. S. in S. 1860, and granted Jageer to Ameer Singh, (Mandealeea).	Jageer of Jemadar Koshyal Singh, uncle of Raja Tej Singh.	Jageer of Raja Tej Singh, but resumed in S. 1906.
		POSSESSIONS OF CHURT SINGH, (SOOKUR CHUKEEA.)			
88	SUNDANWALA...	Conquest of Deedar Singh, (Sookur Chukeea.)	Upheld as Jageer by R. S. in favor of Ameer Singh, (Scindanwala).	Jageer upheld.	Jageer upheld and confirmed by British Government.
89	MUNDEALA ...	Conquest of Churt Singh, (Sookur Chukeea.)	R. S., grandson of C. S., granted Jageer to Rutton Singh, (Ghurjakeea).	Then Jageer to Ameer Singh (Scindanwala), 40 years.	Was confiscated in S. 1907.
		FORMING A PART OF JUMMOO TERRITORIES.			
90	GUNGWAL ...	Always part of Talloqua Munawar across the boundary.	Seized by R. S. and granted to Maha Raja Kurack Singh, (his son).	Jageer transferred to Raja Golab Singh, (as Deoreewala).	Retained by R. G. S. till Boundary Commissioner included it in Durbar Territories.
91	CHARWA ...	Consists of only 3 villages, belonging to a Talloqua, which formed part of Jummoo Territory.			

No 3
SKETCH MAP
of
SEALKOTE DISTRICT
Shewing
THE RENT—FREE ASPECT
THE VILLAGES HELD ON THIS TENURE
AND
THE PRINCIPAL JAGEERDARS

Scale 6 British Statute Miles = 1 Inch

MILES 0 3 9 6 12

DOMAINS OF PRINCIPAL JAGEERDARS.

Colour in Map	Name of Jageerdars	Talloquas and Where Situated.	No. of Villages	Revenue Alienated (Gen. Rs.)
	Raja Tej Singh	Bujwant	46	25,698
		Sealkot & Pusroor	38	24,892
		Khanowalee Suhowala	14	6,386
		Bukhi kee Jatakee	19	20,328
	Sirdar Jhanda Singh (Bottaleea)	Chewinda including Dogo Bindur	10	7,973
	Sirdar Purtab Singh	Vadala Sandoona	9	6,234
	Sirdar Runjor Singh (Scindanwala)	Noonar	7	5,286
	Dewan Jwala Sahay (of Eminabad)	Pusroor & Duska	2	1,380
		Grand Total	145	95,380

REFERENCES.

1 Broad Coloured Lines show Limits of Tehseel Divisions
2 Thin Coloured Lines shew do of Purgunah Division
3 Dotted Lines show do of Chuklas
4 Jageer Villages are marked in red Ink.
5 Coloured Tracts mark the Principal Jageer Domains (Vide Detail in Table above)
6 Villages not in a coloured tracts belong to "Miscellaneous" Jageerdars
7 Underlined Villages indicate the Talloqua in which Jageer is situated
8 Names in black type represent "Khalsa" or Govt. Villages, the more important ones only are here given.

STATISTICS SHEWING RESULT OF RENT-FREE ENQUIRIES.

Name of Purgunahs.	Under Government Management. Government: No. of Villages.	Government: Revenue now dividable from Jageerdars.	Government: Existing Govt. Jumma.	Shared with Govt.: No. of Villages.	Shared with Govt.: Cultivated Area.	Shared with Govt.: Jumma.	Entirely Jageer: No. of Villages.	Entirely Jageer: Cultivated Area.	Entirely Jageer: Jumma.	Mafee: No. of Grants.	Mafee: Cultivated Area.	Mafee: Estimated Value in Jumma.
Sealkote	178	8405	102,251	40	12,773	5,624	79	12,938	20,427	3,935	6,917	13,449
Murakeewal	203	1,606	88,822	6	2,755	1,736	37	4,251	998	798	2,896	3,852
Zuffurwal	234	9,083	104,485	15	4,404	2,982	85	11,604	13,018	1,991	4,754	8,742
Chahur	193	12,78	84,703	9	1,857	1,864	90	11,138	17,981	1,078	3,435	6,252
Pusroor	135	39,75	100,363	18	4,789	4,320	37	4,344	9,644	1,341	4,371	8,256
Hurdo-Killa	131	3877	86,486	18	3,841	4,707	23	3,151	4,581	1,585	4,378	10,193
Duska	103	3,966	84,310	5	2,745	2,510	21	1,196	1,615	439	1,398	2,124
Sumryal	144	6,84	120,723	7	7,750	4,106	28	10,811	12,440	1,318	7,055	16,057
Grand Total	1,547	33,077	746,321	84	21,890	20,324	395	35,027	80,668	9,016	45,949	72,213

GENERAL REMARKS.

At the commencement of the Settlement there were 6 families of note holding large Jageer domains. One of these, Sirdar Mungul Sing of Sironwala has had his Jageer converted into a Pension. The Estates of the other 5 were continued, the number of Villages and proportion of Revenue assigned to each is given in the table, and their Position indicated in the Map.

Besides the above there are 195 entire Estates representing a Jumma of Rs. 46,619 held by miscellaneous individuals and 88 assessed at 31, 528 in which Government Revenue is shared with Jageerdar in following proportions, Government 10,114 Jageerdar 21,414.

RESULT OF "MAFEE" INVESTIGATIONS.

Detail of "Mafee."	Number of Grants.	Area cultivated.
Grants Released		
In Perpetuity.		
In behalf of Musjids	216	701
„ „ Kankah	200	1,014
„ „ Tukeens	317	739
„ „ Dhurmsalas	70	1,006
„ „ Thakoordwaras	95	1,243
„ „ Sumad	26	149
For two Generations	337	1,155
For Life.		
In aid of Charity	90	1,826
„ „ Dhurmarth	6,742	29,683
„ „ Village Service	433	4,482
For period of Settlement	2,424	1,740
Total of Grants released ...	9,016	43,947
Total of Grants resumed ...	2,229	16,663
Grand Total of Grants investigated ...	11,245	60,610

The smaller plots (Reza Mafee) of all descriptions, whether ordinary grants for Village Service, or Inams, were investigated in Settlement Court; 11,245 cases came under consideration; 9,016, representing a jumma of 72,212, have been released; the remainder resumed.

The number and nature of grants that have been released can be classified thus :—

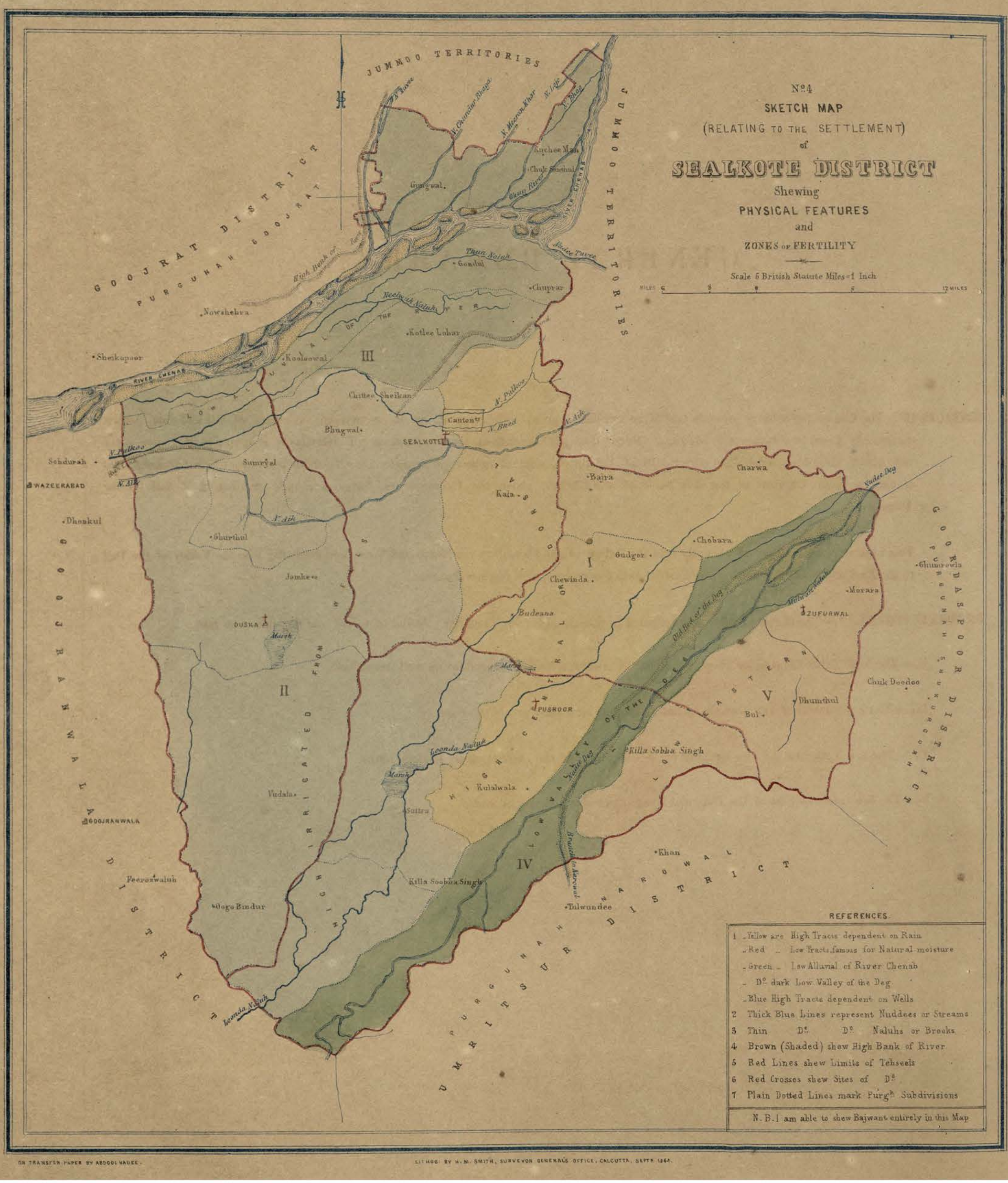
4,852 acres, released in perpetuity.
1,155 „ for two generations.
35,991 „ for life.
1,740 „ for period of settlement.

Since the settlement has been reopened, two of the principal Jagheerdars have disappeared, *viz.*, Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Jhunda Singh (Bottaleea), both of whose Jagheers have lapsed on their receiving equivalent in their new domains consolidated in other Districts. This will transfer 127 estates and a jumma of Rs. 82,428 to the Government Revenue Roll of the District.

The Financial aspect stands thus :—

Khalsa Revenue		7,28,012
Since lapsed as above		82,428
Likely to lapse, being in life tenure.		
(*a*) Value of whole village		49,619
(*b*) Value in shared villages		21,414
	Total ...	8,81,473
Add likely to lapse value of "Reza Mafee," *viz.*, 37,886 acres × 1-8	...	56,829
	Total ...	9,38,302

The area of released Mafee amounts to 43,947 acres in the entire District, not including Bujwant. The Revenue value of this is given in para. 17 of Settlement Report at 72,212 Rs.; of this area only 4,852 are released in perpetuity; so the remaining 37,886 acres may be considered as likely to lapse to Government some day, adding this and the value of the entire Jagheer and shared Villages to the amount shown in preceding para. As having now lapsed, it may be reckoned that Rs. 9,38,000, or say 9¼ lacs, may be expected, as the eventual Government Revenue of the District.



ON TRANSFER PAPER BY ABDOOL HADEE.
LITHOG: BY H.M. SMITH, SURVEYOR GENERALS OFFICE, CALCUTTA, SEPTR 1864.

GENERAL REMARKS.

GENERAL ASPECT.—The face of the country presents that of an extensive plain, uninterrupted by those marked variations of hill and dale, which are usually found in sub-montane Districts. Situated only 20 miles from the lowest range of Himalayas, it seems as if a spur stood out, which stretching away East and South of the Ravee, abutted imperceptibly into the Northern boundary of the District, and extending from Charwa to the left bank of the Chenab, above the Cantonments, forms a triangle terminating a little below Pusroor.

This high tract then slopes off abruptly into the Valley of the Chenab to the North and West, and gradually into the Valley of the Deg to the East and South, separating the District into five regions with distinct features.

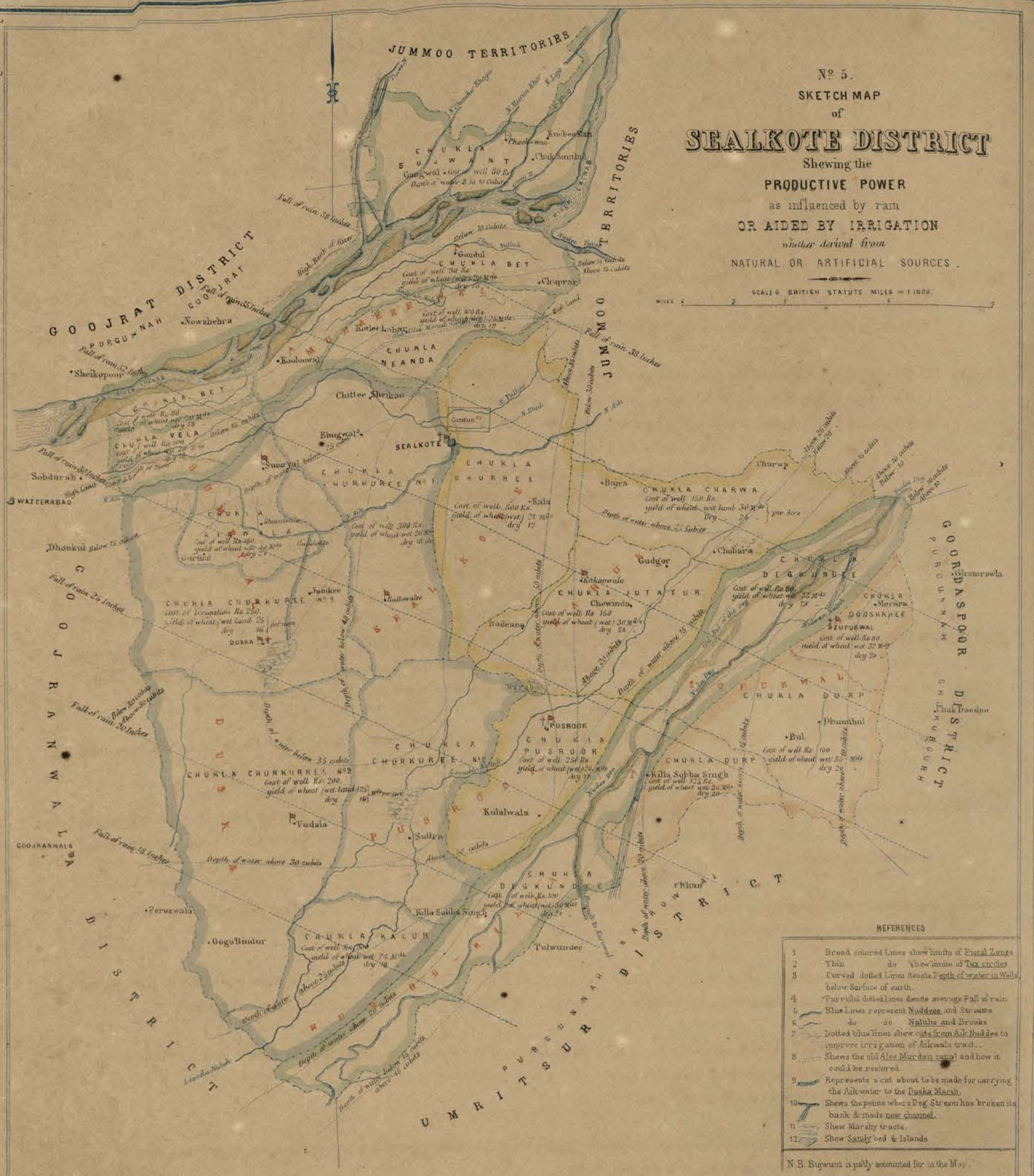
THE ZONES OF FERTILITY.—I.—The dorsal or central as included in this triangle; high and dry; devoid of trees; and dependant on rain.

II.—The high Table Land to its West, the great "Churkuree Mehal" dependant on well irrigation.

III.—The low alluvial of the Chenab, including the Bujwant tract across the river.

IV.—The low Valley of the Deg running the whole length of the District on its Eastern limits.

V.—The low tracts to East of the Deg, and lying between it and the Busuntur.


JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
PURGUNNAH GOOJRAT
JUMMOO TERRITORIES
PURGUNNAH ZUFFURWAL
GOORDASPOOR DISTRICT
GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT
PURGUNNAH UMRITSUR
CHUKLA BUJWANT
CHUKLA BET
CHUKLA NEANDA
CHUKLA VELA
CHUKLA CHURREE
CHUKLA CHARWA
CHUKLA DEGKUNDEE
CHUKLA JUTATUR
CHUKLA CHURKURREE
CHUKLA PUSRODR
CHUKLA DURP
CHUKLA KALUR
SEALKOTE
WAZEERABAD
Nowshehra
Sheikhopoor
Koolooowal
Chittee Sheikan
Bingwal
Sumryal
Sobdurah
Dhonkul
Gurdial
Junikee
Dusra
Vudala
Gogo Bindur
Feroz wala
Gadgor
Chobara
Chewinda
Badeana
Bajwa
Kala
Chuharwa
Phumthal
Bul
Killa Subha Singh
Kulalwala
Sultra
Tulwundee
Chuk Sunthal
Chuk Doodpa
Chumrowla
Morara
Zuffurwal
Khan
Fall of rain 38 inches
Fall of rain 35 inches
Fall of rain 32 inches
Fall of rain 30 inches
Fall of rain 28 inches
Fall of rain 25 inches
Fall of rain 20 inches
Fall of rain 18 inches
Depth of water above 30 cubits
Depth of water above 25 cubits
Depth of water above 20 cubits
Depth of water below 15 cubits
Depth of water below 35 cubits
Depth of water below 40 cubits
Above 30 cubits
Above 25 cubits
Above 20 cubits
Above 15 cubits
Below 10 cubits
Above 10 cubits
Below 15 cubits
Below 20 cubits
Below 30 cubits
Below 35 cubits
Below 40 cubits
Above 40 cubits
Above 35 cubits
Above 30 cubits
Above 25 cubits
Above 20 cubits
Above 15 cubits
Above 10 cubits
Below 10 cubits
Below 15 cubits
Below 20 cubits
Below 25 cubits
Below 30 cubits
Below 35 cubits
Below 40 cubits
Depth of water above 25 cubits
Depth of water above 30 cubits
Depth of water above 20 cubits
Depth of water below 15 cubits
Depth of water below 40 cubits
Depth of water above 15 cubits
Depth of water above 20 cubits
Depth of water above 25 cubits
Depth of water above 30 cubits
Depth of water above 35 cubits
Depth of water above 40 cubits
Depth of water above 10

THE POORER TRACTS.—The Central or Dorsal Villages are the least productive, particularly in the "Bhurree," "Pusroor," and "Charwa" Circles. The alluvial tracts, "Vela" and "Bhet," north of Sumryal and the "Kalur" villages throughout the lower section of Pergunnah Hur-do-Killa, are worse off in respect to soil and difficulties of cultivation.

STREAMS.—THE AIK.—The Aik and Deg are the chief Streams. They flow regularly for two months, only during the rains. The former passes close to Sealkote in a deep channel. It becomes a fertilizing stream only, as it enters Pergunnah Sumryal; dams are thrown across, and a very high order of irrigation is maintained by a series of ducts in the villages of Aikwâla Circle.

THE DEG.—The Deg is troublesome and sandy, imparting fertility to 250 properties more or less, but is apt to do great havoc with its floods. It branches off into Reya Pergunnah, near Dhodha, and the division of water is a constant cause of anxiety and loss to the villages, both in this and Amritsur District.

Two new Channels have been formed within the last five years, one above Zufurwal, the other at the bend near Killa Sobha Singh; sudden and irregular discharge through these causes loss to the standing crops.

OTHER DRAINAGE LINES.—The smaller drainage lines are the "Loonda," which feeds the Suttra Marsh; the "Pulkoo" and "Bhed" flowing through Cantonments, which breaks over the Country near Chitta Sheikan, but south of this flows in a deep channel, "Neelwah" and "Dhun," in the Bhet tracts: "Budeana Nulla" also a feeder of Suttra Marsh: and the Mulwan near Zufurwal.

MARSHES.—The chief reservoirs are at Suttra and Munjkee, both of which give irrigation to some twelve villages. The Duska basin is a large sheet of water, which will steadily benefit some fifty villages as soon as it has been connected by a straight cut with the Aik.

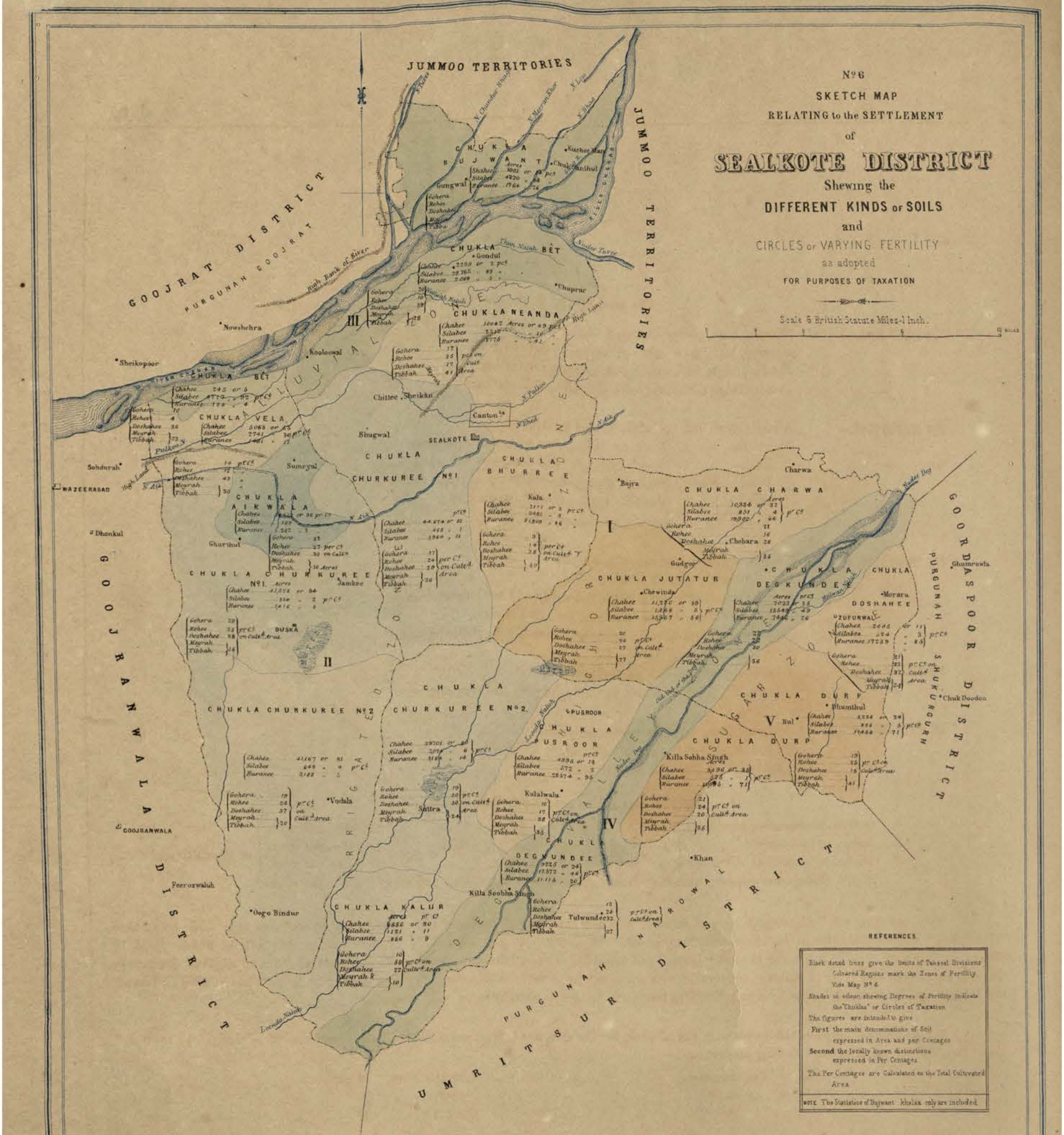
OLD CANALS.—There are traces of old Canals (not now in use) near Pusroor; at Deseean in the Bhurree, and another from the Aik, which once supplied the gardens of Sealkote; but the most notable is one made by Alee Murdan Khan, in the Neanda Circle below the high ridge, north of Cantonments.

RAIN.—The best idea of productive capacity can be formed by looking to the fall of rain and the depth of wells. The rain zones are here shown. The average fall for the District is 26 inches, which is considerably above the average for the Province.

There are rain gauges at four points, Sealkote, Pusroor, Zufurwal, and Duska. The measurements for five years, from 1854 to 1858-59, are available. The greatest fall is 38 inches in Bujwant, and the lowest 18 in the southern extremes of Pusroor and Duska.

WELL IRRIGATION.—The depth of water here shown is the result of no summary enquiry. The average depth in each village was jotted down in a Map, and where variations appeared, lines were drawn. The gradation affords very valuable information, which will be of use in the "Churkuree" Mehal and irrigated tracts.

The Circles adopted for assessment purposes are here shown, and certain information regarding the yield of wheat and the cost of constructing a well in the different divisions of varying fertility.



GENERAL REMARKS.

The District having been divided into distinct Zones according to productive capacity, each Zone was found to contain tracts which vary, one from the other, in respect to local features and circumstances.

These Subdivisions are called "Chuklas", or Circles adopted for purposes of Taxation—

ON STONE BY ROMATH GASS

LITHO BY H.M SMITH SURV GENL OFFICE CALCUTTA NOV 1864

The arrangement is as follows:—

THE FIRST ZONE.—Chukla Charwa, high, poorly irrigated, water scarce.
„ Bhurree, high, poor light soil, without trees and wells.
„ Jutalur, high, with stiffish soil, and some irrigation.
„ Pusroor, high table-land, with scarcely any irrigation.

THE SECOND ZONE.— „ Aikwala, high and very rich, flooded by Aik.
„ Churkuree, No. 1, (Sealkote), high, firm soil, water plentiful.
„ Ditto No. 1, (Sumryal), high, well irrigated, but water deep.
„ Ditto No. 2, (Duska), high, irrigated, but poor soil.
„ Ditto No. 2, (Pusroor) high, irrigated, water deep.
„ Kalur, low and marshy, producing rice.

THE THIRD ZONE.— „ Neanda, low, and kept moist by streams.
„ Bet, (Sealkote), Chenab alluvial.
„ Bet, (Sumryal), Chenab alluvial, but sandy and not long reclaimed.
„ Vela, part high, irrigated; part low, poor and sandy.
„ Bujwant, low rich delta intersected by canals, and producing rice.

THE FOURTH ZONE.— „ Degkundee, (Zufurwal,) low valley of Deg.
„ Ditto, (Hur-do-Killa), low valley of Deg and very fertile.

THE FIFTH ZONE.— „ Doshahee, low, naturally moist, and productive.
„ Durp, low, very rich, famous for sugar.
„ Ditto, (Hur-do-Killa) ditto, ditto.

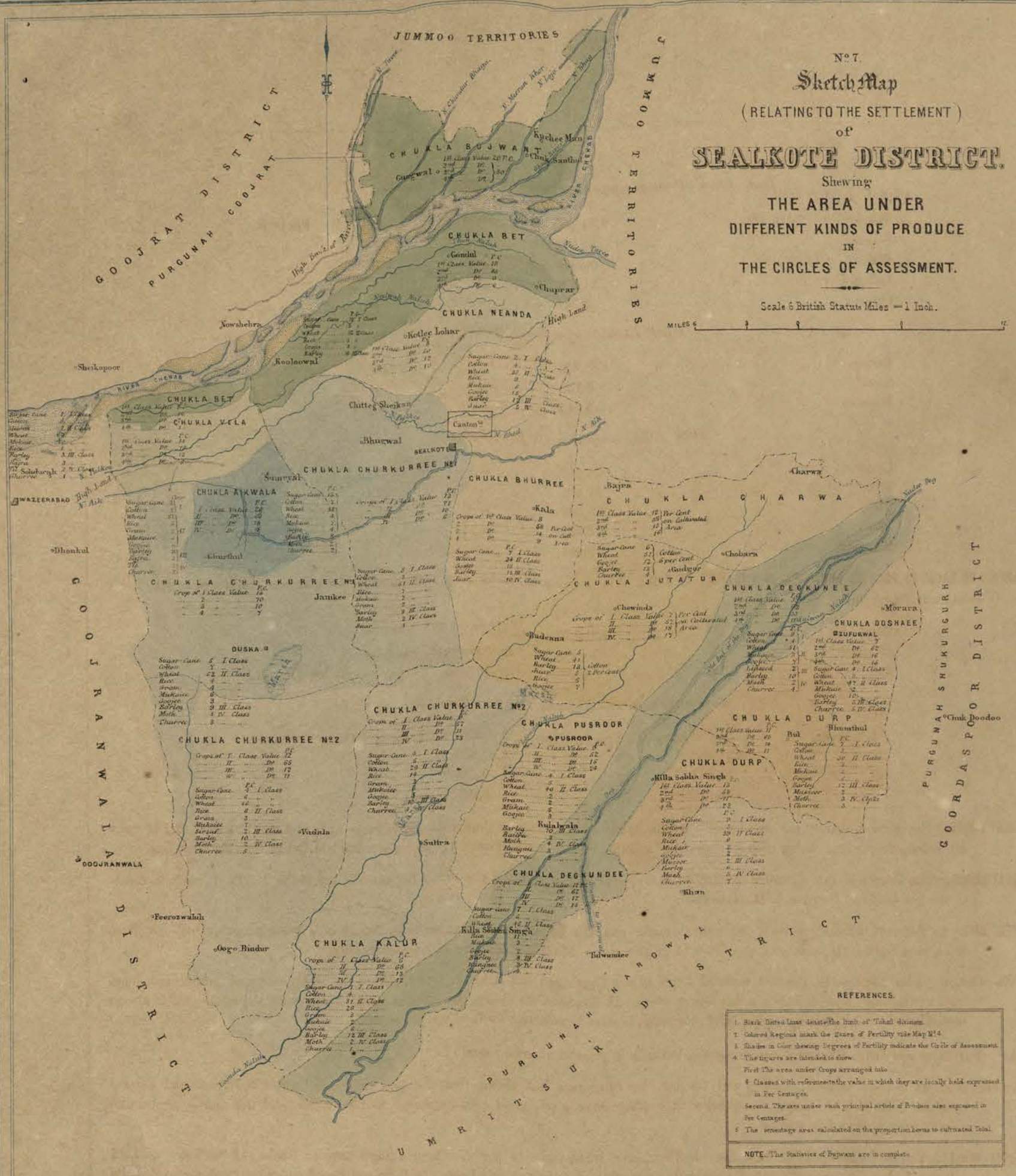
The soils best known are ranged under 4 heads—

Gohera, or manured, represents	18 per cent.	} of the cultivated area.
Rohee, or rich loam „	25 per cent.	
Doshahee, admitting of "2 opinions," part clay, part soft earth	32 per cent.	
Meyra Tibba, corresponding with the "Boor" of N. W. Provinces, high and sandy	27 per cent.	

There are other soils indicating degrees of fertility, such as "Do-rungee," having "two colors," may be described as a shade better than "Doshahee," and is chiefly found in Durp and Degkundee. "Thungar," a very light soil; "Retlee" or sandy, both of which would be classed as "Tibba." "Pail" is a better kind of "Rohee" and found only in canal irrigated tracts; the rice lands of Bujwant are thus designated. There is also a poor clay lying in hollows impregnated with saline matter termed "Kullaratee," found in Kalur and Degkundee villages. "Tikree" and "Mail" are lands which benefit by a carpet of rich new earth being deposited by some lucky stream.

For assessment purposes these soils were not adopted, but the area was ranged under the 3 main denominations—"Irrigated," "Wet," and "Dry," which stand in the following proportions:—

"Chahee" or irrigated	2,59,319 acres,	48	per cent.
"Silabee" or moist	89,764 „	16	„
"Baranee" or Dry	1,89,774 „	36	„


JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
PURGUNAH COOJRAT
CHUKLA BUJWANT
CHUKLA BET
CHUKLA NEANDA
CHUKLA VELA
CHUKLA AKWALA
CHUKLA CHURKURREE Nº1
CHUKLA CHURKURREE Nº2
CHUKLA BHURREE
CHUKLA CHARWA
CHUKLA JUTATUR
CHUKLA DEGKUNEE
CHUKLA DOSHAEE
CHUKLA DURP
CHUKLA PUSROOR
CHUKLA KALUR
Gurgwal
Kuchee Mara
Chuk Santhul
Gondul
Chuprar
Nowshehra
Kotlee Lohar
Kooloowal
Sheikopoor
Chutteg Sheikan
Canton
Bhugwal
SEALKOTE
WAZEERABAD
Dhonkul
Khurthul
Sumrval
Kala
Bajra
Charwa
Chobara
Gudgoo
Chewinda
Budeana
Janikee
Morara
Zufurwal
Bhumthul
Killa Sobha Singh
Rulalwala
Vudala
Sultra
Khan
Feerozwaluh
Ooge Bindur
Talwundee
GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT
PURGUNAH SHUKURGURH
COORDASPOOR DISTRICT
UMRITSUR DISTRICT
PURGUNAH NAROWAL
River Chenab
River Cheknd
Nuddee Tuppa
Nullah Jummoo
Nullah Bhoorkee
Nullah Bhoorkee
Nullah Bhoorkee

IInd Class. Produce comprising the better crops of "Nijkaree."

Wheat	2,34,490 acres	or 44	Per cent.
Gojee	34,673 „	7	„
Rice	30,945 „	6	„
Indian Corn	21,894 „	4	„
Gram	9,561 „	2	„

IIIrd Class, being ordinary staples.

Barley	55,352 „	10	„
Sirsuf	3,749 „	1	„
Mussoor	3,714 „	1	„

IVth Class, comprising the poorest crops.

Churree	24,057 „	5	„
Mott	11,497 „	2	„
Til	3,622 „	1	„
Mash	3,732 „	1	„
Kungnee	3,481 „	1	„

THE AREA AND VALUE OF PRODUCE ARRANGED IN 4 CLASSES OF VALUE.—The entire area, under crop and the value for that year, estimated @ ¼th Gross Produce is shewn thus—

Total area	5,31,130 acres,		
of which	15,988 „	or 3 per cent.	was fallow,
and	4,886 „	or 1 „	sugar-cane fallow (Vureal.)

Leaves the area actually under crop as follows:—

I. Class	54,756 acres	or 12	per cent.,	giving 3,70,663 Rs.	Value @ ¼ Gross Produce.
II. „	3,31,563 „	63	„	7,87,839	
III. „	62,815 „	12	„	70,234	
IV. „	46,389 „	13	„	48,987	

THE BEST CROPS.—The richest tract "par excellance" is the cluster of villages near Bopalwala, where crops only of I and II Class order of value are grown, 20 per cent. being entirely "zubtee," and that of the very best quality. The wheat too and Indian corn are very fine.

THE BEST SUGAR.—The Durp and Deg Kundee Zones are famous for sugar-cane, and so also the Rajpoot villages to the North of Sealkote Roads in the low-lands of Pergunnah Murakeewal.

THE BEST RICE.—In Bujwant is found the best rice and turmeric and the largest area of sugar-cane, though of a less superior quality. At Rum Dass, near Suttra, the quality of the rice is of great repute. Much rice is grown in Kalur generally.

COTTON.—Cotton yields the best in the well watered lands of the Churkuree and Aikwala tracts, also in the highly manured properties belonging to "Raieus" near Sealkote and Pusroor cities. It flourishes in sloping land under a high bank, where the surface soil is always receiving accretions from up-lands. The production is scarcely sufficient for local consumption.

BAJRA.—For Bajra and Juar, Bhurree is recommended, but only in years of abundant rain.

FLAX.—Flax is grown in moist lands on the Deg and Chenab, but experience has shown that the best yield is to be obtained from land watered by wells. The Belfast Company established at Sealkote have given great encouragement to this staple, and the flax is pronounced equal to any produced in Ireland.

THE BEST WHEAT.—The best wheat is to be found in the Churkuree, particularly in the Northern villages between Duska and Sealkote, one kind called "Vudanuk" (from "Vudda Kunnuck"), *great wheat,* is to be had only here. In Durp and Deg Kundee the crops are good, while in the unirrigated lands even about Pusroor, excellent crops may be met with in good seasons.

POPPY.—The villages of the old "Tuppa Nagree," near Puropee and Ferozeekee, have a reputation for the best poppy; the total area in the District is but small, only 461 acres.

INFERIOR STAPLES.—Crops of the IIIrd Class value are prevalent in the poorer tracts of Bhurree, Pusroor, Vela, and Kalur. In the last named and extending over the lower Section of Deg Valley in Pergunnah Hundo-Killa, ⅓rd of the area is under rice, which in yield and quality is pretty fair, but apt to fail from want of rain and when the supply of water from the Deg is in any way diverted.

GROSS INCOME FROM PRODUCE.—The District is estimated to produce in 5,31,130 acres, a gross yearly out-turn in money value of 51½ lacs, one-sixth of which is the proportion taken as Government revenue. Thus the cultivated acre yields a gross income on an average of all crops of something more than 9, of which Rupee 1 and annas 11 per acre are paid as Land Tax to Government.

108401

N°8
SKETCH MAP
OF
SEALKOTE DISTRICT.
SHEWING
THE PRICES QUOTED
IN
THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS
FOR A PERIOD OF 30 YEARS PRECEDING
SUMMARY SETTLEMENT

SCALE 8 BRITISH STATUTE MILES = 1 INCH

JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
PURGUNAH GOOJRAT
BUJWANT
MINUS AVERAGE
PLUS AVERAGE
CHEAPEST PRICES
DEAREST PRICES
VERY DEAR
GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT
GOORDASPOOR DISTRICT
SHUKURGUNAH
PURGUNAH NAROWAL
UMRITSUR DISTRICT
NAROWAL DISTRICT
Nowshehra
Sheikhopoor
Kooloowal
Kotlee Lohar
Gondul
Chuprar
Gumrwal
Kuchee Man
Chuk Santhul
Chittee Sheikan
Bhugwal
SEALKOTE
Sumryal
Sohdurah
WAZEERABAD
Dhonkul
Ghurthul
Jamkee
Meetranwala
DUSHA
Bun Bujwa
PUSROOR
Marsh
Budeana
Kala
Baira
Gadgor
Chewinda
Charwa
Cholara
Gumrowala
Morara
ZUFURWAL
Dhumthul
Bul
Chuk Doodoo
Killa Sobha Singh
Khan
Tulwundee
Kutalwala
Kurra
Tudala
GOOJRANWALA
Feerozwaluh
Ogee Bindur
Tonda Nalah
Marh Nalah
Evendo Nalah
Nullah Deg
Water Peg
High Bank of River
High Land
River Cheras
Nullah Turee
Nullah Kulish
Nullah Pulpur
Nullah Aik
Nullah Pulkee
Nullah Marh
Nullah Tonda
Nullah Chuprar
Nullah Kuchee Man
Nullah Morara
Nullah Dhumthul
Nullah Chuk Doodoo
Nullah Khan
Nullah Tulwundee
Nullah Kutalwala
Nullah Killa Sobha Singh

KEY TO MAP

1. Colors on Map shew Zones of Fertility
   Yellow are Rain Tracts
   Green are River Tracts.
   Red are Sugar Tracts.
   Blue are High Irrigated Tracts
2. Names underlined are Market Towns.
3. Initial letters indicate 4 Crops entered in diagram.
4. Figures attached shew range of Price above or below a District Average. (A) means Average expressed in per Centage.
5. Dotted lines give conjectural limits of Changes in price
6. Diagram agrees with Map and shews the comparison more easily.

N B. The Bujwant Statistics are not forth coming.

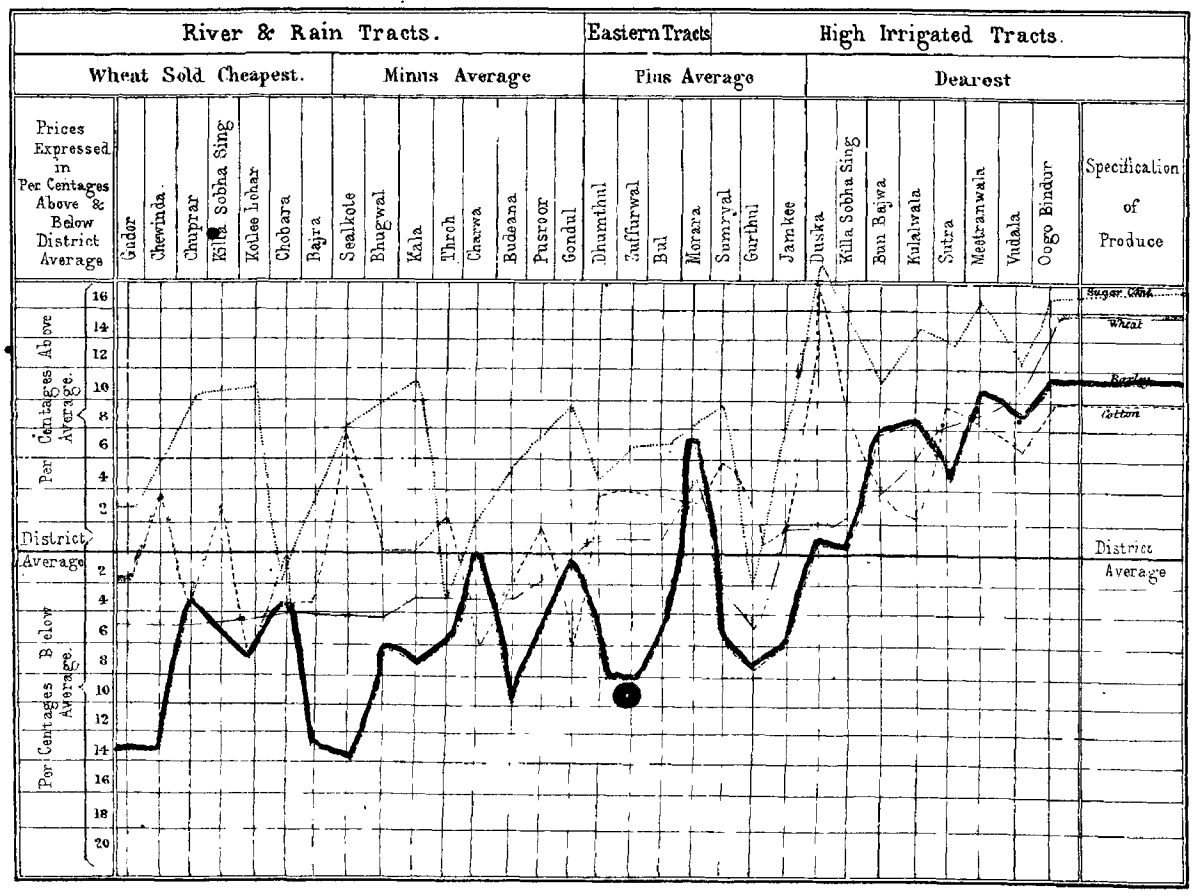
GENERAL REMARKS.

There are only three principal cities, Sealkote, Pusroor, and Sumryal. The first only has a population of above 10,000 souls—Jamkee, Killa Sobha Sing, Zufurwal, and Duska are next in rank, and class as "Qusbas" or rural towns. In Jamkee, Killa Sobha Sing, and Zufurwal alone, are there traces of growing wealth. Pusroor, though a chief market, does not thrive. Sealkote is rising to a place of importance. Shops and streets are springing up on all sides.

CLASS.	CITY.	POPULATION.
II.	Sealkote.	13,161.
III.	Pusroor.	6,874.
	Sumryal.	5,400.
	Jamkee.	4,558.
	Killa Sobha Sing.	4,219.
	Zufurwal.	4,146.
	Duska.	2,743.

Besides the above, there are several large villages, which, from being the residence of influential merchants, have held a prominent position during days of grain payments under the Sikh rule. Thirty (30) such places may be considered the market towns.

DIAGRAM EXPLANATORY OF MAP



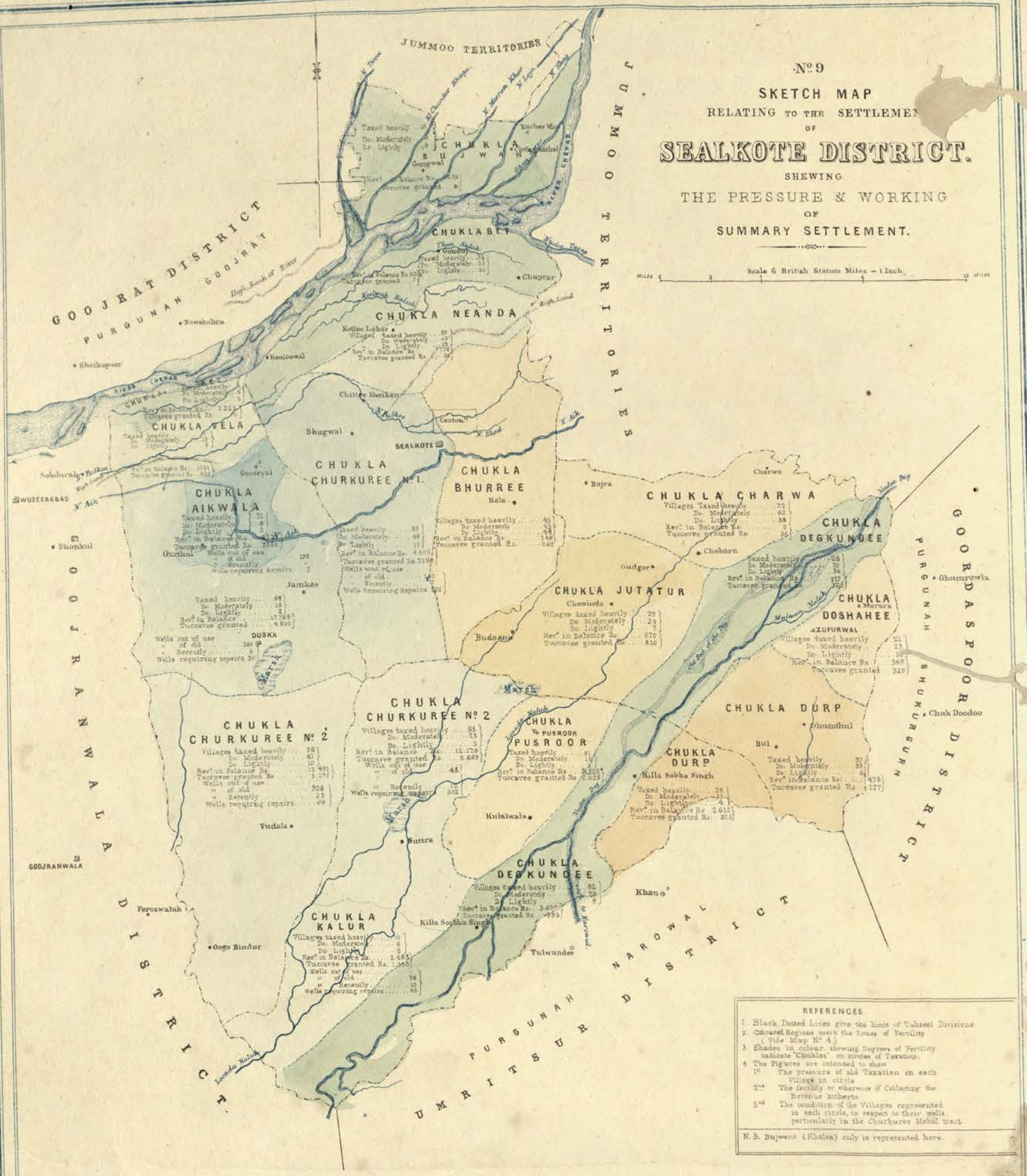
From the ledgers of grain dealers have been obtained the prices paid for sugar, wheat, barley, and cotton, four of the chief articles of agricultural produce grown on the spot for a period of thirty years.

These have been reduced to an average for the District, and the local fluctuations obtaining in each market can be compared by referring to the Diagram.

It appears that formerly corn fetched the lowest prices in the dry and poor tracts; that in the Chenab and Deg villages the prices ranged about a minus average; that in Dhumthul, Zufurwal, Bul, Morara, Sumryal, Ghurthul, and Jamkee, they stood at a little above the average; and generally, the dearest prices prevailed in the Churkuree Zone, or in the markets of the lower half of the District.

The variations are attributable to two causes. (1)—To the difference in quality of grain produced in the upper and lower tracts. (2)—To the transit duties formerly enforced in most towns, which would tend to raise and lower prices fictitiously.

The percentage of four Staples grown in each circle are shown above and below the District average, which was deduced from the totals of all the thirty market towns for 30 years.



No. 9

SKETCH MAP

RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT

OF

SEALKOTE DISTRICT.

SHEWING

THE PRESSURE & WORKING

OF

SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.

Scale 6 British Statute Miles = 1 Inch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The two (2) Maps here placed in Juxta position are intended to afford some means of Comparing the former and new Settlements as bearing on the Land Revenue of the District.

Here can be seen how many Villages were heavily, moderately, or lightly assessed under the old Summary Settlement; whether the collections were easily made, and what was the Amount of Revenue in balance during the year preceding new Settlement.

The number and conditon of wells came to be considerd. A large number being out of repair or the people having to apply for loans to repair or make them, would go to shew to what extent pfessure of taxation was felt

Transfer Paper by J. Musgrave

LITH. BY H.M. SMITH. SURVEY GENL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 1865

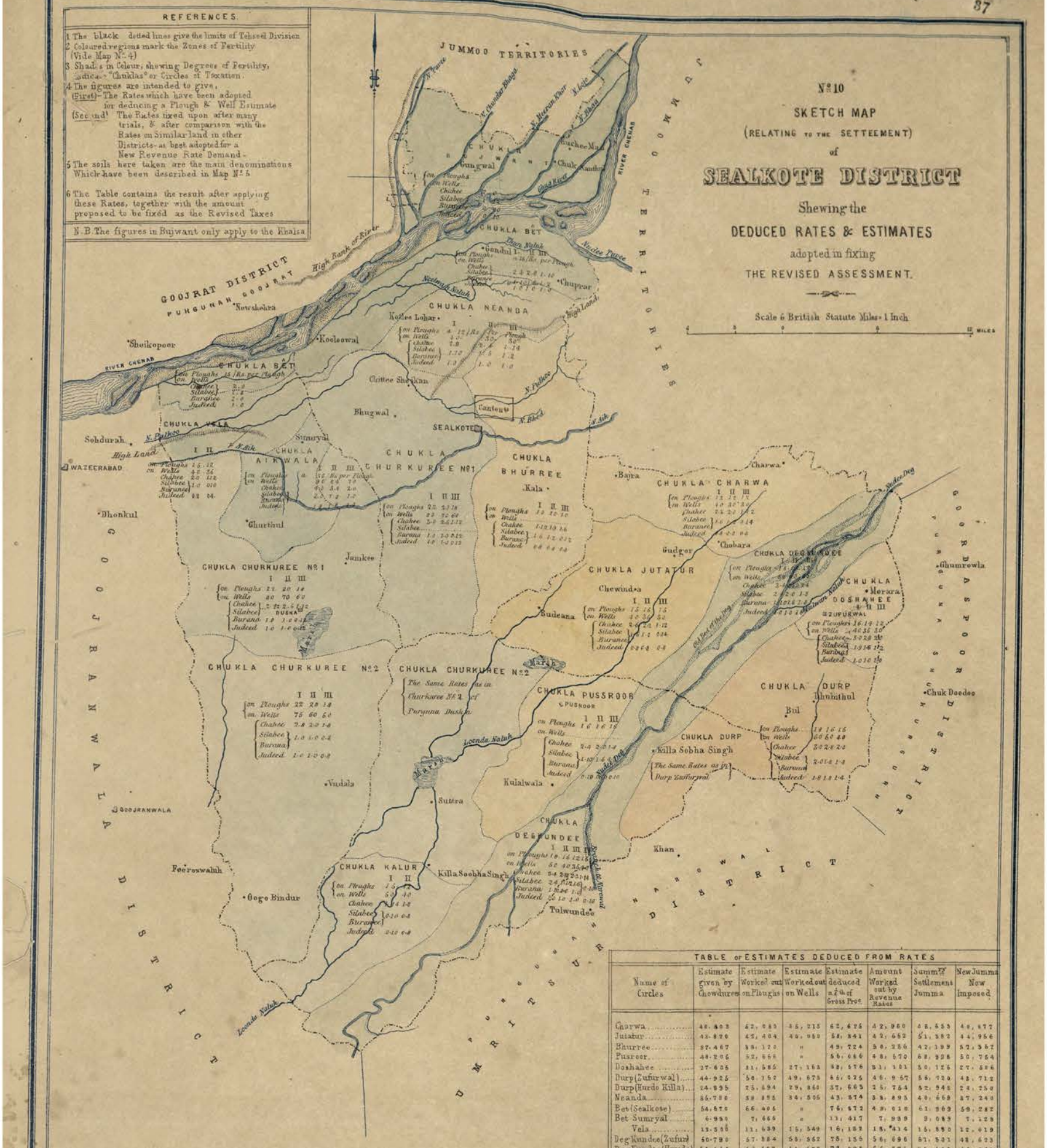


TABLE of ESTIMATES DEDUCED FROM RATES

Name of Circles	Estimate given by Chowdhuree	Estimate Worked out on Ploughs	Estimate Worked out on Wells	Estimate deduced at ½ of Gross Prod.	Amount Worked out by Revenue Rates	Summary Settlement Jumma	New Jumma Now Imposed
Charwa	48.403	52, 080	45, 215	62, 625	42, 960	48, 553	48, 877
Jutatur	43.870	42, 404	40, 950	58, 841	42, 652	51, 582	44, 956
Bhurree	37.467	33, 120	"	49, 724	38, 286	42, 199	52, 352
Pusroor	48.206	52, 656	"	56, 666	48, 570	68, 928	50, 754
Doshahee	27.605	31, 585	27, 153	38, 676	31, 181	50, 125	27, 586
Durp (Zufurwal)	44.925	56, 152	49, 673	66, 325	46, 967	56, 720	48, 712
Durp (Hurdo Killa)	24.895	25, 694	23, 868	37, 665	25, 754	52, 948	24, 250
Neanda	35.780	38, 895	34, 506	43, 874	38, 895	40, 668	37, 240
Bet (Sealkote)	54, 878	66, 405	"	76, 872	49, 610	61, 969	59, 282
Bet Sumryal	6.950	7, 665	"	13, 417	7, 939	9, 083	7, 128
Vela	13.368	11, 639	15, 549	16, 152	15, 414	15, 858	12, 619
Deg Kundee (Zufur)	50.780	57, 884	50, 562	75, 156	56, 696	61, 501	48, 623
Deg Kundee (Hurdo)	54.458	58, 597	64, 529	73, 098	66, 576	86, 541	55, 852
Aikwala	46 310	62, 600	53, 139	70, 842	49, 497	64, 581	45, 710
Churkuree No 1 (Sealkote)	109.228	133, 468	144, 740	1, 19, 445	1, 15, 781	1, 33, 742	1, 09, 987
D° (Sumryal)	91.585	79, 636	1, 20, 271	1, 37, 554	99, 421	1, 24, 061	86, 339
D° No 2 (Duska)	81.784	79, 764	99, 676	1, 11, 500	87, 631	1, 05, 260	67, 492
D° D° (Pusroor)	66.125	78, 464	91, 415	72, 961	69, 898	94, 650	58, 252
Kalur	17.186	15, 829	15, 590	16, 292	16, 151	28, 280	15, 635
Bujwant (Khalsa)	11.408	"		12, 416	10, 760	12, 164	9, 340
Grand Total	916, 182	979, 956	1, 87, 934	12, 0, 934	9, 65, 747	11, 43, 765	9, 02, 464

GENERAL REMARKS.

In this Map is exhibited, the Rates, Estimates and proposed Jumma of New Settlement.

Certain rates were put on Ploughs varying from 10|. in "Bhurree" to 30|. in "Aikwala," the poorest and most fertile tracts respectively.

Similarly an Average Well Jumma was elicited with references to Average depth, Area, and capabilities and by applying the same to number of Khalsa wells in actual use, a "Well Estimate" became available for comparison.

Three main denominations of land were selected. Viz: (1) Irrigated (2) Moist (3) Dry as the basis of assesment, the Dry rate being usually applied to lands "lately abandoned", and these rates were elicited for each class of Villages, there being generally 3 classes in each Circle.

"The chowdries Estimates" were given in by the leading rural Notables, who generally had great knowledge of the fiscal capability and condition of Villages.

The "produce Estimate" was the Subject of special enquiry, and the mode in which it was made up is described in Para: 244 | 245 of Settlement Report.

The Revenue Rate Jumma ,was deduced by applying the rates, as shown in each Circle on the proportion of Cultivated area of each denomination, in each Class of Villages. in the Circle.

ON TRANSFER PAPER BY ABDOOL HADEE.

LITHOG: BY H. M. SMITH, SURVEYOR GENERALS OFFICE, CALCUTTA. DECR 1854.

Nº 11
SKETCH MAP
RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT
of
SEALKOTE DISTRICT.
SHEWING
THE CIRCLES OF ASSESSMENT
AND
FISCAL RESULTS
OF
REVISED SETTLEMENT

SCALE 4 BRITISH STATUTE MILES = 1 INCH

JUMMOO TERRRITORIES

GOOJRAT DISTRICT

PURGUNAH GOOJRAT

CHUKLA BOJWANT

CHUKLA BET

CHUKLA KEANDA

CHUKLA BET

CHUKLA VELA

CHUKLA CHURKURREE Nº 1

CHUKLA AIKWALA

CHUKLA BHURREE

CHUKLA CHARWA

CHUKLA DEG KUNDEE

CHUKLA JUTATUR

CHUKLA DOOSHAHEE

CHUKLA CHURKURREE Nº 1

CHUKLA DURP

CHUKLA CHURKURREE Nº 2

CHUKLA PUSROOR

CHUKLA DURP

CHUKLA DEG KUNDEE

CHUKLA KALUR

Killa Sobha Singh

GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT

PURGUNAH SHUKURGHUR

GOORDASPOOR DISTRICT

PURGUNAH NARROWAL

UMRITSUR DISTRICT

Nowshehra

Sheikopoor

Kooloowal

Sohdurah

WAZEERABAD

Dhonkul

Ghurthul

Sumryal

Bhugwal

SEALKOTE

Chutter Sheikan

Kotlee Lohar

Gondul

Kale

Baira

Chobara

Gudger

Chewinda

Budeana

Jamkee

Charwa

Mureana

ZUFURWAL

Chauk Dooda

Baumthul

Bul

Killa Sobha Singh

Kuliaiwala

Vadala

Sutra

Feerozwalah

Oogo Bindar

Talwindee

Kaan

Chak Sathal

Kuchee Man

Chak Bhagwan

Thow Nullah

Kuchee Nullah

High Land

Low Land

Marsh

Lowda Nullah

Old Bed of the Degh

Nullah Deg

Nullah Warh

Nullah Bein

Nullah Bhagwan

Nullah Chenab

River Chenab

River Ravee

River Degh

River Warh

River Bein

River Bhagwan

REFERENCES

1. Black dotted lines give limits of Tahsil Divisions
2. Colored regions mark the Zones of Fertility (vide map Nº 4)
3. Shades in color shewing degrees of Fertility, indicate "Chuklas" or circles of Taxation.
4. The Figures are intended to shew
   (First) The system and Rates which obtained in each circle during the Sekh Rule
   (Second) The Area now assessed
   (Third) The Population per Square Mile of cultivated surface to shew density or otherwise.
   (Fourthly) The Taxes paid under Summary Settlement during British Rule
   (Fifthly) The Taxes now imposed under the revised settlement, the relief afforded and the rate it falls on cultivated Area

N.B. The Statistics of Bujwant (Khalsa) only are given.

LITH: BY J. M. SMITH AT THE SURVR GENLS OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 1865.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general fiscal result for the District by a comparison of former with new assessment as at first announced, and then subsequently modified in 1858-59, stands thus :—

Former Settlement	..	..	.. Rupees	11,43,765
New Ditto	..	..	.. „	9,35,105
Revised in 1858-59	..	..	.. „	8,82,464

or a reduction of 19 per cent., which, being found insufficient, was lowered to 23 per cent, (Bujwant excepted).

The total cultivated area of the District (Bujwant excepted) is returned as 5,51,861 acres, including lately abandoned, and the Population as 5,70,000, which gives 648 souls per square mile of cultivation. This is a better way of judging of the ability of a division of the country to bear a high or low assessment, than by taking the percentage of the Population on the *entire* area, which contains cultivation, arable and waste, promiscuously.

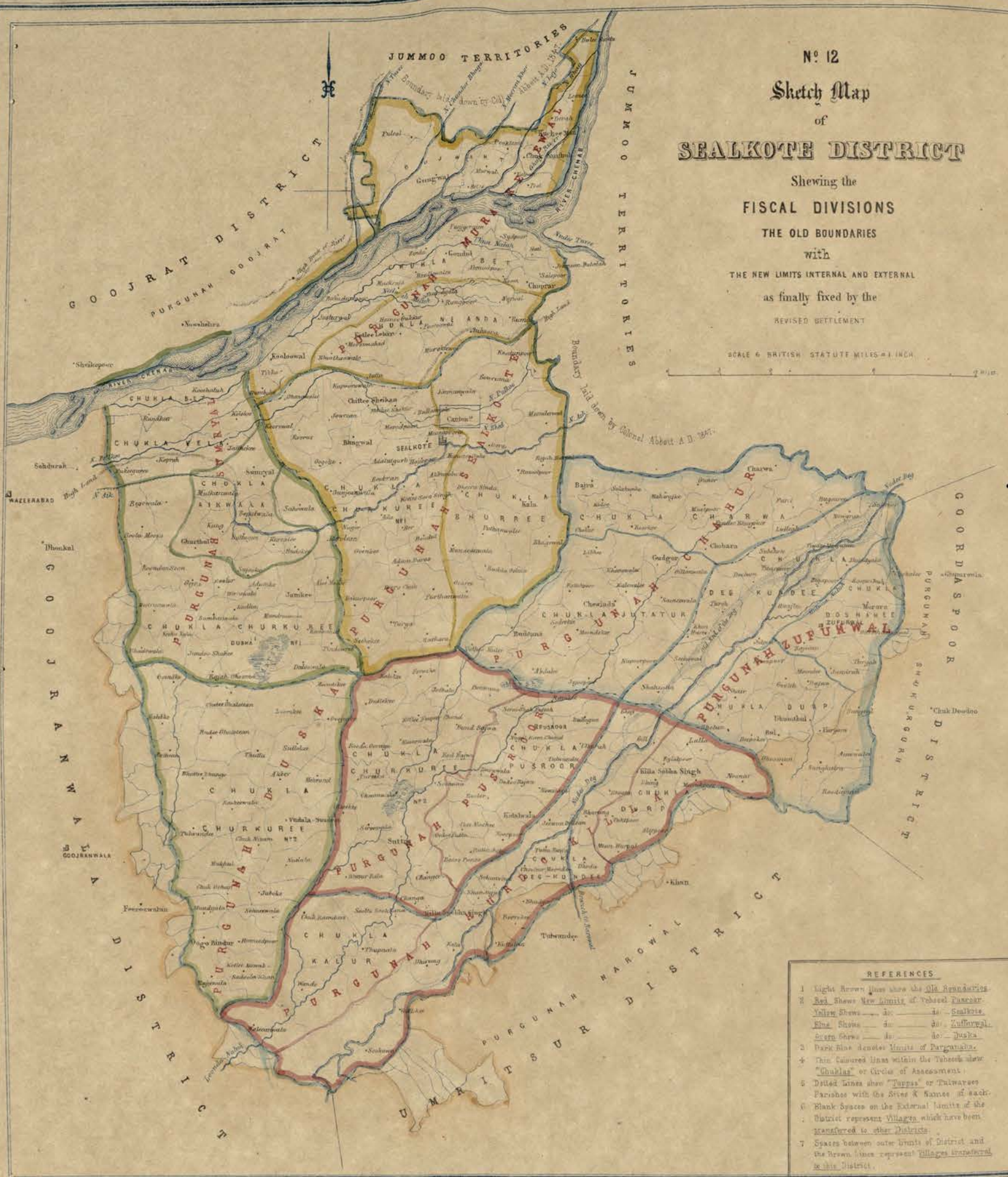
The money rates for "Zubtee," and proportion of the grain out-turn for other crops taken during Sikh rule, have been indicated in the Map, as local variations in this respect go to show variations in fertility, and thus serve as a guide to the consideration whether the new assessment has been fairly fixed in each separate circle of taxation.

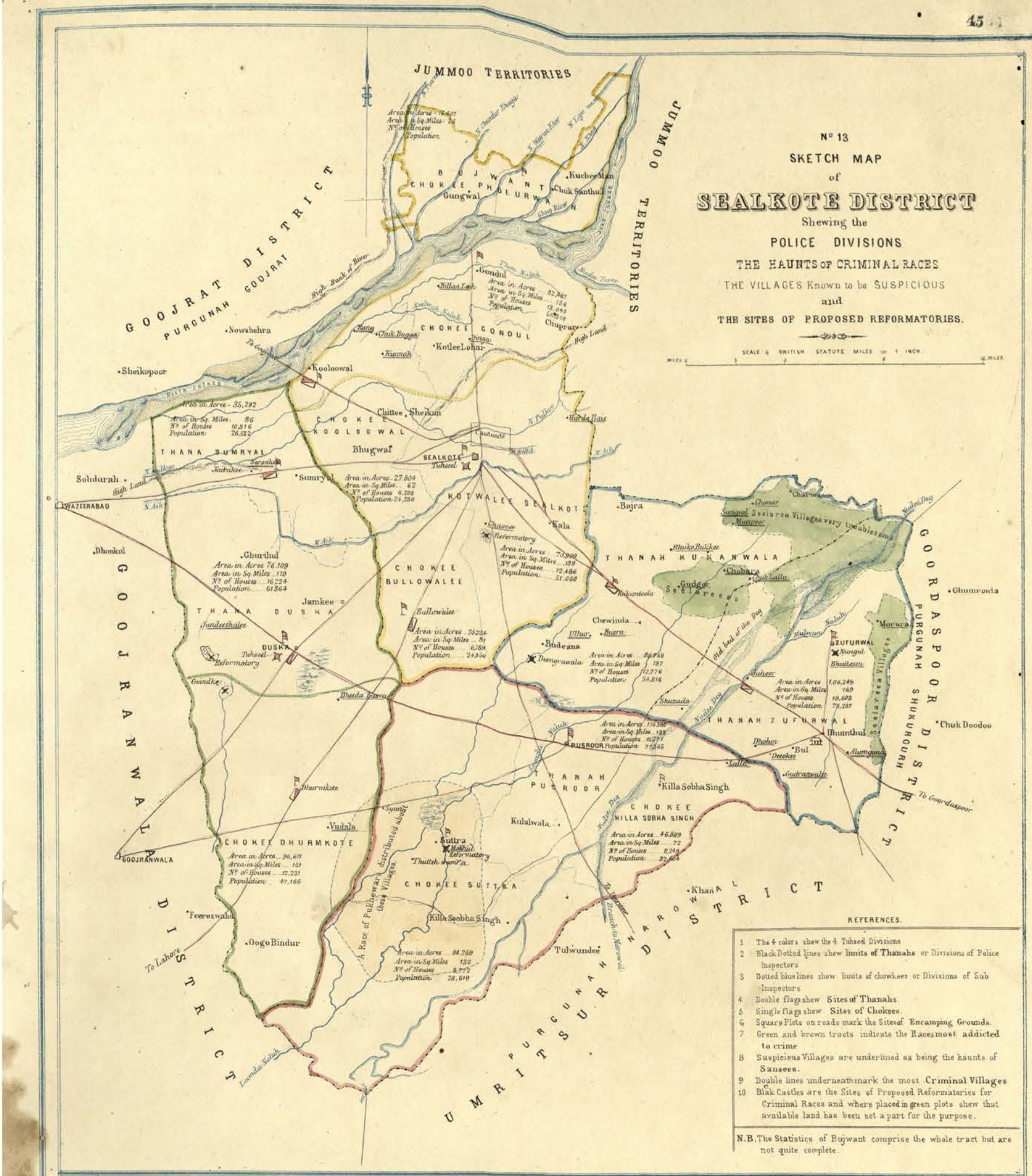
The result, as affecting the Government revenue, can best be shown by separating the **Khalsa** and **Jageer** totals. The general Area Statement (or No. V.) shows the details of villages, the totals of which are gvien thus :—

			TOTAL.	JAGEER.	KHALSA.
Former Assessment	..	.. Rupees	11,43,764	1,82,185	9,61,579
New Assessment	..	.. „	8,82,164	1,54,452	7,28,012
Decrease	..	.. „	2,61,300	27,733	2,33,567

or a reduction of Government revenue of 2,33,567, being 24 per cent. on the former receipts paid into the Treasury.

The actual result in each circle of assessment is shown in the Map.


JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
PURGUNAH GOOJRAT
RIVER CHENAB
JUMMOO TERRITORIES
Boundary laid down by Colonel Abbott A.D. 1847.
PURGUNAH MARAL
PURGUNAH SEALKOTE
PURGUNAH CHURKHUR
PURGUNAH ZUFFURWAL
PURGUNAH DUSKA
PURGUNAH PUSROOR
PURGUNAH HURDEG
PURGUNAH KALUR
GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT
GOORDASPOOR DISTRICT
SHUKURGURH
PURGUNAH NAROWAL
UMRITSUR DISTRICT
SEALKOTE
WAZEERABAD
Sohdurah
Bhonkal
Pasrowalwala
Dogo Bindur
Tubwundee
Killa Sobha Singh
Chuk Dooleo
Khan
Nowshera
Sheikopoor
Kaolowal
Chittee Sheikan
Bingwal
Samryal
Jamkee
Ghurthul
Dubba
Sutlokee
Thulla
Mehrand
Jakoke
Nowanwala
Thupeala
Kotlee Nawab
Sadeola Khan
Kotlee Sheikan
Gudgor
Chowjada
Bajwa
Chobara
Charwa
Kalu
Dhamthul
Lulla
Bhoomun
Nowsar
Rasdeenpoor
Ghumurwala
Murara
Bhoshnee
Zuffurwal
Nurkee
Kalewala
Kaleewala
Bhurgree
Kotlee Nuttoo
Kotlee Kalan
Kotlee Khoord
Kotlee Kullan
Kotlee Mahtab
Kotlee Lohar
Kotlee Mohammad
Kotlee Kamal
Kotlee Kullan
Kotlee Kullan
Kotlee Kullan



Nº 13

SKETCH MAP

of

SEALKOTE DISTRICT

Shewing the

POLICE DIVISIONS

THE HAUNTS of CRIMINAL RACES

THE VILLAGES Known to be SUSPICIOUS

and

THE SITES OF PROPOSED REFORMATORIES.

SCALE 6 BRITISH STATUTE MILES = 1 INCH.

REFERENCES.

1. The 4 colors shew the 4 Tuhseel Divisions
2. Black Dotted lines shew **limits of Thanahs** or Divisions of Police Inspectors
3. Dotted blue lines shew limits of chowkees or Divisions of Sub Inspectors
4. Double flags shew **Sites of Thanahs**.
5. Single flags shew **Sites of Chokees**.
6. Square Plots on roads mark the Sites of **Encamping Grounds**.
7. Green and brown tracts indicate the **Races most addicted to crime**
8. Suspicious Villages are underlined as being the haunts of **Sansees**.
9. Double lines underneath mark the most **Criminal Villages**
10. Blak Castles are the Sites of Proposed Reformatories for Criminal Races and where placed in green plots shew that available land has been set a part for the purpose.

N.B. The Statistics of Bujwant comprise the whole tract but are not quite complete.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Police Divisions have been made Conterminous with Fiscal divisions.

In the Year 1860 | 61 the last of the old Police System, there were 13 Police Posts

6 Thanahs	7 Chokies
Sealkote	Killa Sobha Sing
Kukanwalla	Suttra
Zufurwal	Dhurmkote
Pusroor	Bullowallee
Duska	Kooloowal
Sumryal	Gondul
	Phoolurwan (in Bujwant)

The positions have been well Selected. The lower portion of Pusroor is bleak and exposed to Cattle lifters from the Bar. A small post was twice recommended to be placed at the Village of "Dundeean."

A latter proposal was submitted to Govt. to make 4 leading agricultural Gentlemen responsible for the suppression of Crime in the following tracts.

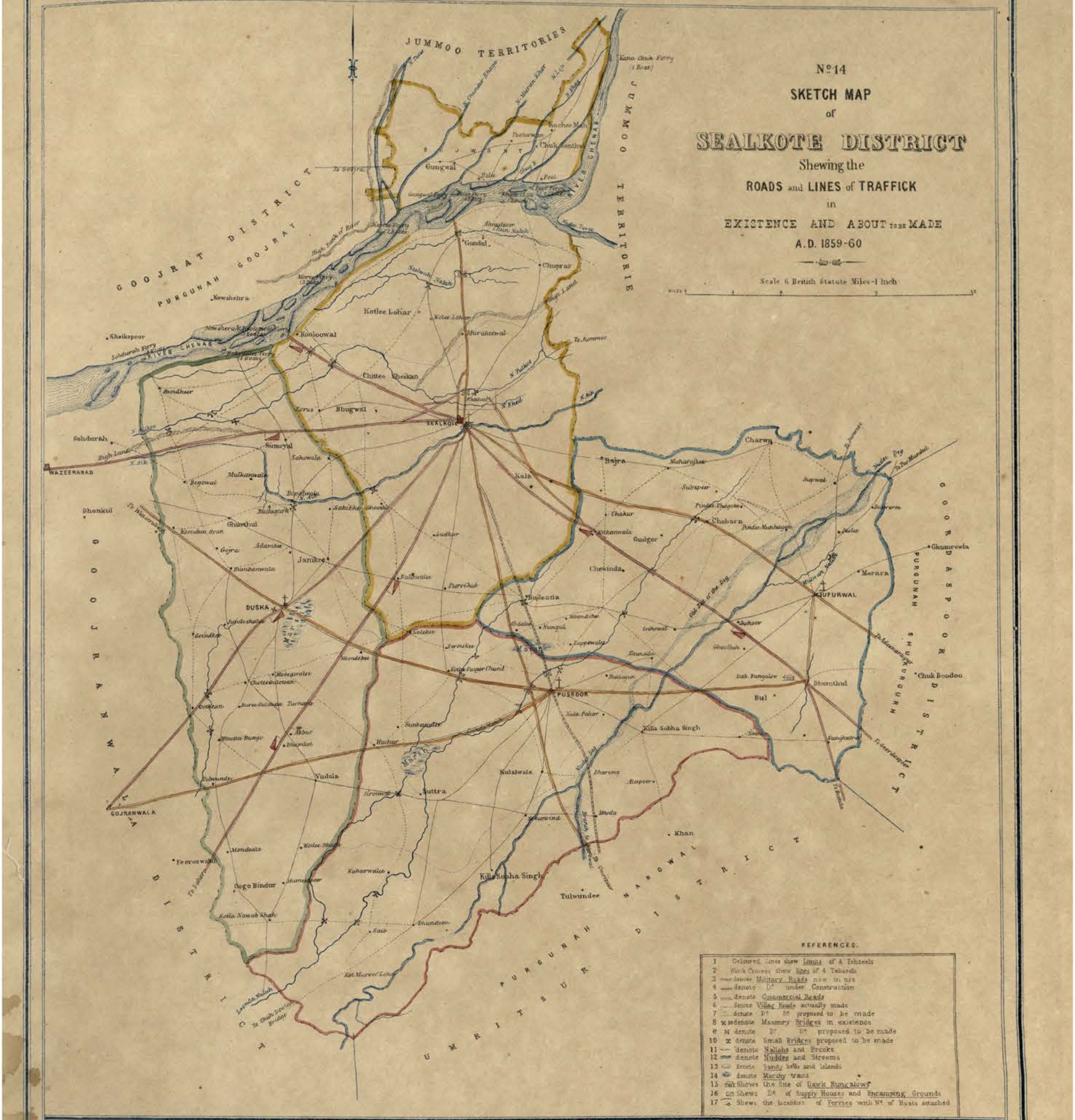
Vudala or Eastern half of Pergh. Duska; Chowdree Hakim Sing of Duska.
Tulwundee or Western Section; Chowdree Dadan of Tulwundee.
Chukla Kadir; Chowdree Khoda Bux of Suttoo-Sukana.
Lower Villages of Chukla Degkundee (Pusroor;) Chowdree of Kalee.

The Theiving Classes are Sansees, Pukeewars, Selareeas, Cashmere, and Chooras. The first two have been collected in "Rural Reformatories" of which there are 6 in the District; at Jundooshahee, Mokul, Chaonee, Goindkee, Deengrawala, and Nungul.

The Reformatory institutions have been Established to prevent crime. The Criminal races are provided with Land, Stock, & Seed to encourage them to habits of Industry. They are located in one place. They are prevented from tramping. They can be better watched. Their children are being educated, and a fixed home may induce settled habits.

On Transfer paper by Mehemed Azeem

Lith by H M Smith, Surveyor Gen Ral's Office, Calcutta, Dec 1864.



REFERENCES.

1. Coloured Lines shew Limits of 4 Tehseels
2. Black Crosses shew Sites of 4 Tehseels
3. denote Military Roads now in use
4. denote Dº under Construction
5. denote Commercial Roads
6. denote Village Roads actually made
7. denote Dº Dº proposed to be made
8. denote Masonry Bridges in existence
9. denote Dº Dº proposed to be made
10. denote Small Bridges proposed to be made
11. denote Nallahs and Brooks
12. denote Muddee and Streems
13. denote Sandy beds and Islands
14. denote Marshy tracts
15. Shews the Site of Bauk Bungalows
16. Shews Dº of Supply Houses and Encamping Grounds
17. Shews the localities of Ferries with Nº of Boats attached

GENERAL REMARKS.

During British rule much attention has been paid to opening out Communications; 6 Military and 3 Commercial roads as given in the margin have been constructed which connect Sealkote with Peshawar on one side and N. W. Provinces on the other as well as with Lahore and Amritsir; the chief Emporia of the Province

6 Military Roads	Sealkote	to	Battala
	Do.	to	Amritsir
	Do.	to	Lahore
	Do.	to	Goojranwala
	Do.	to	Wuzeerabad
	Do.	to	Goojrat
3 Commercial Roads.	Sealkote	to	Bujwant
	Bhumthul	to	Goojranwala
	Pusroor	to	Wazeerabad
	31 Village Cross Roads		

To facilitate internal communications there have been made or are proposed to be made from Local funds 31 Village Cross Roads 16 feet wide, which will connect 45 of the Principal Marts and Villages, one with another. These roads still require attention and support of the authorities Some of the bridges have been completed but there are many remaining to be made.

There are 8 Ferries on the Chenab River at Pool, Khoja Chuk, Belee, Gungwal, Koreke e, Maree, Kolooowal, & Bukrealee, the number of boats at each are given in the Map.

ON STONE BY OWMAN SUNEE

Lith. by E.M. Smith, Surveyr General's Office, Calcutta, Novr 1864

№ 15

SKETCH MAP

of

SEALKOTE DISTRICT

Shewing the

STATISTICAL ASPECT

of

AREA, AGRICULTURE,

and

POPULATION

SCALE 4 BRITISH STATUTE MILES = 1 INCH

MILES 0 1 2 3 4

JUMMOO TERRITORIES

GOOJRAT DISTRICT

PURGUNAH GOOJRAT

BUJWANT

Gungwal

Kochee Mair

Chuk Santhul

Gondul

PURGUNAH MURAKEEWAL

Churrar

Nowshehra

Sheikopoor

Koolowal

Koiloe Lohar

Chittee Sheikan

Bhugwal

SEALKOTE

PURGUNAH SEALKOTE

Sohdurah

Sumryal

WAZEERABAD

PURGUNAH SUMRYAL

Bhonkul

Ghurthul

Jankee

DUSKA

PURGUNAH DUSKA

Vudala

GOOJRANWALA

Feerozwala

Ooge Bindur

PURGUNAH PUSROOR

PUSROOR

Killa Soobha Singh

Kulalwala

Sultra

Killa Soobha Singh

PURGUNAH HUR-OO-KILLA

Tulwundee

Khan

Eajra

Charwa

PURGUNAH CHAHUR

Chehara

Godeer

Chewinda

Badeana

PURGUNAH ZUFURWAL

ZUFURWAL

Merara

Eul

Ghumrowla

Chuk Deodoo

PURGUNAH SHUKURGURH

GOORDASPOOR DISTRICT

GOOJRANWALA DISTRICT

PURGUNAH NAROWAL

UMRITSUR DISTRICT

REFERENCES

1. These 4 different Colors shew the 4 Tuhsil Divisions.
2. Shades in color shew the 8 Purgunah Divisions.
3. The Statistics are taken from the current Settlement Returns.

N.B. Bujwant is not included

Lith. by H. M. Smith, at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta.

Specification of Statistics, and how classified.		Detail of Pergunnahs.								
		Sealkote.	Murakeewal.	Zuffurwa.	Chalum.	Pusroor.	Hur-do-Killa.	Duska.	Samryal.	Grand Total.
SECTION I.—POPULATION.										
	No. of Mouzahs or Townships ...	355	223	239	216	217	200	125	157	1,732
	No. of Houses	25,022	12,866	18,603	12,776	18,999	14,393	12,231	27,040	1,42,930
	Total of Population	98.903	57,547	78.237	54,816	74,684	63,904	47,166	87,896	5,63,153
According to Age and Sex.	Adult Men	35,071	20,114	28,530	19,304	27,379	23,510	18,083	31,648	2,03,639
	Do. Women	28.871	16,790	23,194	15,729	22,078	18,662	13,707	26,628	1,65,659
	Total of Adults	63,942	36,904	51,724	35,033	49,457	42,172	31,790	58,276	3,69,298
	Children, Boys	20,365	11,952	15,238	11,477	14,492	12,404	9,234	17,620	1,12,782
	Do. Girls	14,596	8,691	11,275	8,306	10,735	9,328	6.142	12,000	81,073
	Total of Children	34,961	20,643	26,513	19,783	25.227	21,732	15,376	29,620	1,93,855
According to Creed and Caste.	Hindoo Agriculturists	12,174	15,594	17,731	5,744	10,245	11,390	7,411	11,789	91,978
	Do. Non-Agriculturists ...	1,21,854	14,872	20,719	11,528	17,089	15,134	10,387	21,447	1,33,030
	Total of Hindoos	34,028	30,456	38,450	17,272	27,334	26,424	17,798	33.236	2,25,008
	Mussulman Agriculturists... ...	32,582	17,915	26,692	25,603	20,558	17.269	11,954	22,608	1,75,181
	Do. Non-Agriculturists ...	32,293	9,176	13,095	11.641	26,792	20,211	17,414	32,052	1,62,674
	Total of Mussulmans	64,875	27,091	39,787	37,244	47,350	37.480	29,368	54.660	3,37,855
	Total of Agriculturists	44,756	33,509	44,423	31,347	30,803	28,559	19,365	34.397	2,67.159
	Total of Non-Agriculturists ...	54,147	24,038	33,814	23,469	43,881	35,345	27,801	53,499	2,95,994
SECTION II.—AREA.										
	Total Area in Square miles ...	308	130	169	138	187	199	151	205	1,386
	Do. in Acres	1,33,489	99,652	1,06,249	88,758	1,19,939	1,27,594	96,611	1,31,401	9,03,693
Detail of Area.	Waste	18,942	17,870	16,628	11,874	19,176	37,955	21,770	22,075	1,66,290
	Culturable	16,614	13,186	9,538	11,547	20,035	18,134	19,236	24,489	1,32,779
	Lately abandoned	2,460	1,705	994	2,239	3,724	1,307	5,446	3,257	21,072
	Cultivated, (Irrigated)	47,740	14,249	15,900	21,464	34,230	21,559	41,117	63,060	2,59,319
	(Moist)	3,151	36,283	15,073	2,514	3,335	19,555	1,665	8,188	89,764
	(Dry)	37,715	12,615	41,890	35,685	33,068	22,512	2,979	3,310	189,774
	Total cultivated	88,606	63,147	72,863	59,663	70,633	63,626	45,761	74,558	538,857
	Govt. Reve. as fixed by the Settlement	1,47,731	1,06,747	1,25,766	86,633	1,19,685	1,04,941	85,658	1,57,944	935,105
SECTION III.—AGRICULTURE.										
Relating to Capacity of Estates. — Distribution of Property	No. of "Mehals" or Estates ...	369	237	288	249	243	230	135	199	1,950
	No. of Turufs	341	219	612	482	464	419	127	365	3,029
	No. of Puttees	85	101	710	580	288	273	72	201	2,510
	No. of Village Representatives ...	627	425	510	375	511	511	238	441	3,638
	No of Putteedars	9,310	7,898	11,329	7,740	4,748	4,352	3,244	9,524	58,145
	No. of Proprietors	10,375	8,673	11,840	8,116	7,434	6,285	3,870	10,438	67,031
	No. of Cultivators	6,825	7,581	6,695	4,886	5,052	4,270	3,719	8,318	47,346
	No. of Proprietors and Cultivators	17,200	16,254	18,535	13,002	12,486	10,555	7,589	18,756	1,14,377
Relating to Capacity of Estates. — Liabilities Average Size of Estates. of Estates.	Total Area per Estate	361	351	493	357	493	554	715	660	452
	Cultivated do. per do.	246	239	256	249	306	282	379	391	272
	Average Reve. per do.	400	402	435	348	492	456	635	794	474
	Do. Population per do.	268	142	274	220	307	277	351	451	290
	No. of Proprietors per do.	28	36	41	32	31	27	29	52	34
	No. of Cultivators per do.	18	31	24	19	21	18	27	41	24
	No. of Puttees per Representative	15	18	22	20	9	8	13	23	15
	Average Area per do. ...	145	133	144	167	145	123	215	176	151
	Average Reve. per do. ...	234	228	246	231	234	205	363	358	254
	No. of Representatives per Estate...	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	2·1	2·2	1·9	2·2	1·8
Relating to Capacity of Holdings. — Occupancy of Cultivator, of Proprietor.	No. of Proprietors who cultivate...	8,079	6,794	9,297	6,289	5,259	4,863	2,383	6,608	49,572
	No. of Non-cultivating Proprietors	2,296	1,879	2,543	1,827	2,175	1,422	1,487	3,830	17,459
	Average Area per Proprietor ...	13·0	9·0	8·0	10·7	16·0	20·0	24·0	14·0	13·0
	Do. Cultivated Area per do. ...	9·0	7·0	6·2	7·4	9·0	10·2	13·0	7·0	8·7
	Do. Revenue per do. ...	14·0	10·0	10·0	11·0	10·5	16·1	22·0	12·3	14·0
	No. of Hereditary Cultivators ...	2,278	3,359	2,343	2,202	1,596	1,669	1,555	2,400	17,402
	No. of Tenants at Will ...	4,547	4,222	4,352	2,684	3,456	2,601	2,164	5,918	29,944
	Cultivated Area per Proprietors and Cultivators	4·0	3·0	2·0	3·3	3·0	4·0	5·0	8·2	4·3
	Average Area with H. C. ...	4·0	3 0	2·0	3·7	4·0	3·5	4·0	3·2	3·2
	Do. with J. W. ...	3·0	2·0	2 2	2·6	4·0	3·2	6·0	3·1	3·2
	No. of Ploughs	10,847	7,905	3,085	7,710	7,605	7,086	4,838	8,583	57,659
	No. of Bullocks	21,916	16,510	6,731	15,903	15,211	14,172	9,995	17,636	1,18,074

GENERAL REMARKS.

Every possible information likely to be required regarding the Statistics of Population, Area, and Agriculture, can be obtained from the marginal Table, which includes the Pergunnah and District Totals complete, Bujwant excepted.

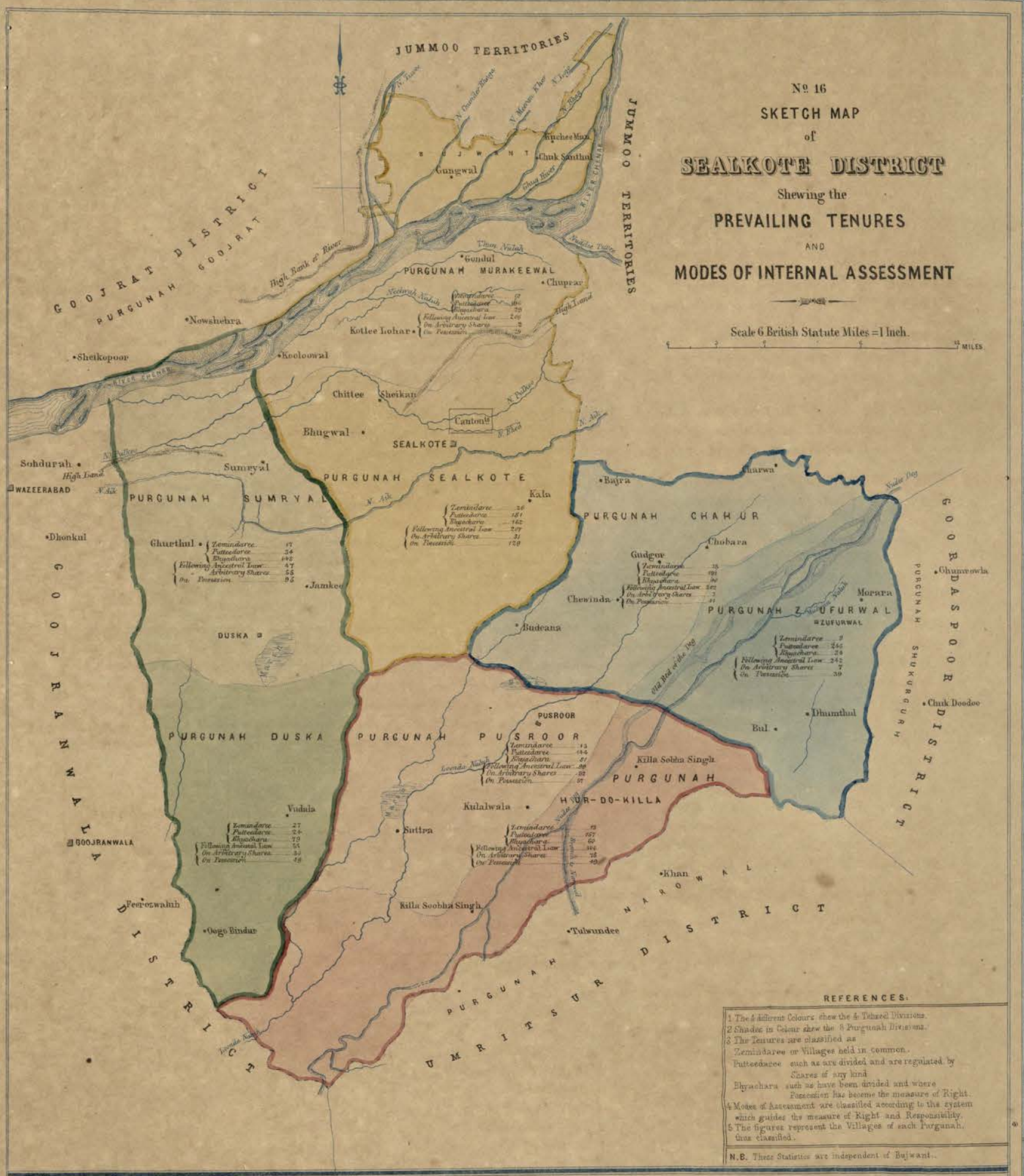
The Bujwant Statistics were prepared subsequently, and will be found at the end of assessment Portfolio.

The Population of some of the Towns are shewn under the names in the Map.

Population Statistics according to occupation are given in full detail in Population Return, (Appendix No. 8 to the Settlement Report); an abstract of this is further summarized in paras. 59 and 60 of that Report.

Statistics of produce will be found in a separate Return, arranged according to assessment circles, (Appendix No. 3.)

Great care has been taken in making out these Statistics, which have been corrected and checked; on the whole, they can be relied upon.



No. 16

SKETCH MAP

of

SEALKOTE DISTRICT

Shewing the

PREVAILING TENURES

AND

MODES OF INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Scale 6 British Statute Miles = 1 Inch.

6 3 0 6 12 MILES

REFERENCES.

1. The 4 different Colours shew the 4 Tehseel Divisions.
2. Shades in Colour shew the 8 Purgunah Divisions.
3. The Tenures are classified as
   - Zemindaree or Villages held in common.
   - Putteedaree such as are divided and are regulated by Shares of any kind
   - Bhyachara such as have been divided and where Possession has become the measure of Right.
4. Modes of Assessment are classified according to the system which guides the measure of Right and Responsibility.
5. The figures represent the Villages of each Purgunah, thus classified.

N.B. These Statistics are independent of Bujwant.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Theory of tenure may be described at some time or other as coming under one of the following stages, in the majority of Villages in this District

I _____ The Patriarchal; or Landlord

II _____ The Commercial or Joint Stock

III _____ The Divided; regulated by ancestral Shares

IV _____ The Divided; regulated by arbitrary Shares

V _____ The Accidental; regulated by possession

_____ The transactions from one stage to another and the causes which produce

On transfer paper by Sobhan Sukeh.

LITH: BY H.M. SMITH, SURV: GENL: OFFICE, CALCUTTA, DEC.R 1864.

changes can best be explained by the following illustrations.

I.—**THE PATRIARCHAL.**—The founder of a village secures a property by purchase, grant, appropriation, or conquest. He has a family of six sons. He holds it all himself. This represents the first period and answers to the pure landlord system.

II.—**THE COMMUNAL.**—At his death the six sons, being connected by a strong tie, hold the property "in common." They prefer, too, to maintain the joint interest. Land is abundant, revenue is taken in kind, they have no differences to occasion any necessity for resort to division, so the communal system is maintained intact, the interest of each holder being regulated by the laws of inheritance.

III.—**THE DIVIDED OR ANCESTRAL SHARES.**—In course of time, as population increases, and with it the demand for land, dissensions begin. The descendants of one son have been cultivating less, those of another in excess of the shares which regulate division of profits. To prevent disputes, the estate is *divided* according to the laws of inheritance. Here we come to the third type.

IV.—**THE DIVIDED OR CUSTOMARY SHARES.**—As generation succeeds generation, and the country is subject to change of rule; stress of seasons and accidents occur, bearing upon individual co-partners; some die off, some get into difficulties or debt; others mortgage their property, it can be conceived that mutations would follow, which would increase the holdings of some, while others being unable or unwilling to succeed to lapsed shares, additional reason would appear for disturbance of possession, or for failing to resort to the law in times gone by, when little attention was paid to right. In such a state of things it is easy to see how ancestral shares would die out, and customary shares take their place, which would agree with the land actually held in possession. Villages of this class would represent the fourth stage.

V.—**THE ACCIDENTAL.**—Ultimately all resort to shares dies out. There may have been high money settlement in former days; poverty may have driven out the old proprietors, who have been succeeded by cultivators located by the Kardar, or the land may be near a large town, and have got so valuable as to have fallen into wealthy hands; or, if still belonging to the old brotherhood, owing to distress, mis-rule, and a hundred causes, they found it their best interest to make each man's occupancy the measure of right in the estate; or men of different castes may have become partners by original purchase or subsequent appropriation; whatever was the cause, there is no trace of any kind of shares, the village custom is to throw the liabilities on the total area cultivated by each person. This takes us into the last stage. Generally, it is owing to some *accident* or defect in succession that this tenure may be attributed, so it is termed the "Accidental" Stage.

To reduce this view to a practical shape, by referring to the classification usually prescribed, the two (2) first would comprise all tenures known as *Zemindaree* or what is called "Shamilat" and "Sanjee" in these parts. The 3rd and 4th would take in *Putteedaree*, whether (perfect) completely divided, or (imperfect) in which the land actually held by the brotherhood *was* formally divided in part, only part is held in common. In the last, I have only kept such estates as are *Bhyachara, i. e.*, where "possession is the sole measure of right and responsibilities."

The estates arranged according to this classification stand in the entire District (Bujwant excepted) thus :—

ZEMINDAREE.	PUTTEEDAREE.	BHYACHARA.	RUKHS.	TOTAL.
135	1,172	633	10	1,950

the details of which again (Purganawar) are shewn on the face of the Map.

The different modes of apportioning the Government revenue is shown in the subjoined figures.

			(Villages.)
I.	On Ancestral Shares		1,160
II.	On customary modes in which Shares are followed	On Shares not purely ancestral .. 102	
		On "Paus" „ .. 19	
		On Ploughs „ .. 17	
		On "Dehrees" „ .. 24	
		On rate on Wells 123	
		———	285
III.	On Possession	By average Rate 426	
		On good and bad Soil 8	
		By irrigated and unirrigated Rates .. 54	
		———	488

00108401

Digitized with financial assistance from

Observer Research Foundation

on 17 May, 2019